THE ATOM AND US

- Who discovered the bomb
- How can we control it
- What Soviet know-how means
- How the world took it

PAGE 3

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 3, 1949

Are these kids worth ten cents an hour?

Big Steel haggled over a ten-penny pension insurance plan and a strike hung in the balance. At Pittsburgh these children of steelworkers at Carnegie-Illinois Homestead Works looked down on the smokestacks and wondered whether dad would be home on a workday. For full details of the steel story, see LABOR WEEK.

In the GUARDIAN
Next Week

4 EXTRA PAGES ON THE N.Y. ELECTIONS AND THE NATION

A sparkling analysis of Marcantonio's fight for Mayor. Latest news, pictures, biographies of the leading American Labor Party candidates. Reactions to the N.Y. campaign from all over the nation.

•

Also, beginning a series:

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE CIO?

By C. W. Fowler

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Sensational break in the Trenton Six case!

By Lawrence Emery

TRENTON, N.J.

IN a surprise ruling that visibly shocked the prosecution, Mercer County Judge Charles P. Hutchinson last Friday (Sept. 30) made available to Civil Rights Congress attorneys a hitherto suppressed document that may have a decisive bearing on the outcome of the case of the Trenton Six.

When William Horner was murdered on Jan. 27, 1948—a crime for which the six innocent Negroes were sentenced to death—there had been living in his tumble-down junk shop 38-year-old Jerry Griswold, a handyman and some-time circus roustabout. Griswold's relation to the case was kept totally secret by Trenton police and prosecutors.

VANISHING ACT: Questioned after the murder, he was not produced as a witness during the long trial, although—as has now come out—he was kept in a room next to the courtroom. After the death sentences on the Six, Griswold vanished. Until last Friday he was the "mystery man" of the case.

When efforts to locate him were fruitless, defense attorneys a week ago sought from the Trenton prosecutor's office any information about Griswold that might have a bearing on the case. Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe refused to give any.

On Friday, under subpena, he appeared in court and attorneys Solomon Golat and O. John Rogge asked for a court order "to permit the attorneys for the defendants to read, examine and inspect all evidence, records, documents and statements in possession of Mario H. Volpe, prosecutor."

A FIGURE STANDS UP: Midway in his argument, Rogge was interrupted by the judge. Assistant prosecutor Frank H. Lawton rose to protest that his office had no suppressed material and that Griswold was no "mystery man" at all.

As a matter of fact, he said, Griswold was at that moment in the courtroom. Would he please rise? In dead silence a shabby, unkempt figure in the rear of the courtroom stood up.

"Fine," said Rogge, "I'd like to have his address." It was given as 83 Poplar Street, Trenton.

HAND IT OVER: What about fingerprints? The prosecution denied having any. Statements? Well, yes, the prosecution had a statement, "but the defense has no right to see it."

Judge Hutchinson asked to look at it. After a quick reading he ruled that the defense had a right to a copy. Prosecutor Volpe and his assistants looked stunned; after a huddle they produced a copy and handed it over.

In the corridor outside the courtroom a newsman tried to speak to Griswold as he was leaving. Chief of Detectives Frank A. Naples screamed: "What are you trying to pull here!" Griswold was hustled into an office and again disappeared.

THE QUESTIONS: Griswold's statement itself raised more questions than it answered.

- In places it contradicted the testimony of others.
- It showed that Griswold had returned to Trenton on the day of the murder, a fact previously unknown.
- It revealed that another person, previously unmentioned, also worked in the Horner store.

WHY DID THE STATE STALL? Said attorney Rogge: "The Jerry Griswold matter, and the prosecutor's conduct with reference to it, raise mostly puzzling questions which further deepen the mystery of the Horner murder. Why did the state stall for a week in producing him? Why did the state fail to take a statement from him for five months after the murder and for over two weeks after the trial began?

"In the statement, Griswold says that he returned to Trenton the day of the murder. Why was he not questioned closely as to his activities on that day? Why was he not questioned closely as to the activities of Horner?"

IT WAS NOT ROBBERY: "Horner died with $1,642.38 in cash in his various pockets. He could not have made this money from his junk shop. Was he a fence? Was he involved in the numbers racket? Were there people who were interested in having Horner disposed of? The motive, obviously, was not robbery, as the prosecutor contends.

"The more we get into this case, the clearer it becomes that the Trenton Six are innocent."

Case History

THE CRIME: William Horner, 73, beaten to death in his Trenton furniture shop.

THE ACCUSED: Police armed with tommyguns rushed to Negro neighborhood, arrested six Negroes.

THE EVIDENCE: "Signed" confessions of the six, repudiated in court. Strong indications that men had been beaten and drugged.

THE ALIBI: Employers, neighbors, co-workers placed the accused far from scene at time of the crime.

THE VERDICT: Death in the electric chair for all six.

THE REVERSAL: New Jersey Supreme Court reversed decision of trial court on all six in July, 1949. Court cited suppression of evidence, trial judge misconduct. A new trial was ordered.

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the progressive newsweekly

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THE MAILBAG

Bessie was there

VISTA, CALIF.

Your coverage of the Peekskill affair issue is so potent that we were grateful to have the extra copies to pass along so they weren't wasted anyway.

Bessie Mitchell from Trenton was with us this week, and I want you to know that she is a very enthusiastic booster of your magazine.

Yours for the million readers, or why stop there? Let's make it five million readers.

Vaida Arnold

•

What will you say?

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Do you recall that godly priest, dear brethren, whom Pierre Van Paassen tells about? He arrived in Heaven and the Lord asked him to render an account about his flock. Said the Good Father, "Lord, they were not a flock of sheep. They were a pack of wolves."

On your Judgment day, when the Lord will ask you, "My son, did you do all you could to humanize these wolves, to Christianize them, to teach them My way?"

Will your answer be: "Lord, I was too busy red-baiting, consorting with the money changers in the Temples of Peekskil, and mouthing platitudes about the Sermon on the Mount before the Chamber of Commerce. I had not time to teach Thy Torah to Thy children?"

Benjamin D. Shaw

•

Un-hoglike activities

Hon. John S. Wood, Chairman
House Un-American Activities Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

I have a problem only you can solve. The other day I moved to a farm to be out of the way when the atom bombs start dropping. In order to feed my little family I ordered two hogs. I asked the man who brought them what kind they were and he said right out loud, THEY'RE POLAND CHINA AND RUSSIAN REDS.

After my wife brought me to, I asked which was which and the man said, THEY'RE BOTH. THEY ARE A CROSS BETWEEN POLAND CHINA AND . . . but I couldn't let him finish. I fainted again.

Now, your honor, I want to make a clean breast of this thing. We tried to take the curse off by naming them Bonnie Prince Charlie and Margaret Rose, but the hogs are still there. I noticed one of them tried to bite the man when he swung it by the ears into the hogpen. This morning they snorted at me when I looked at them around a corner. At night they lie with their heads together and whisper.

What shall I do? Give the hogs away, preferably to a known un-American? Move back to the city? Come down and testify before your committee?

Maybe you would subpena the hogs. I hear Elizabeth Bentley got $40 a day expenses. I'm sure you could learn a lot from them.

Worriedly yours,
C. W. Fowler

P.S.—Man came around to sell chickens. I asked what kind and he started to say RHODE ISLAND R . . . but I chased him off with a shotgun. Did I do right?

•

Republocratburger

CHICAGO, ILL.

Count your words into a pan,
Then hamburger your tongue,
Brand
The chopped meat "A-1 American"
And serve on toasted Wall St. bun.

Alfred Lev

•

John Brown's soul

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The GUARDIAN has been likened to the Appeal to Reason (by its enemies dubbed Appeal to Treason). Paul Robeson has been likened to John Brown. I have been thinking how much like pre-Civil War days our times are becoming.

Heaven bless those who dare take the bits in their own mouths (affairs into their own hands) as did John Brown, Eugene V. Debs and Henry Wallace.

Hervey H. Anderson

•

Dewey's mentor

BRISBANE, CALIF.

You know, it is often said that we admire the American Indian because he could be exterminated but not enslaved.

The Dewey attempt to stigmatize the Robeson concerts as an attempt to start riots is despicable: that is exactly the attitude that was taken in Germany just before Hitler got in—the workers, armed with sticks and stones, got the worst of it against Hitler's armed thugs, and then found themselves berated by the courts.

Louise Harding Horr

•

The hooligan way

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

It is frightening to think how violence and hooliganism is becoming a way of life in America. And the worst aspect of it all is that it is being openly incited by legislators who are sworn to uphold law and order.

At a recent Council meeting in this city, one of the city fathers, Lloyd G. Davies, openly condoned the storm troopers at Peekskill by saying he would be "inclined to be down there throwing rocks myself." No one rebuked him. The Council passed unanimously a resolution proposing "monumental silence and contempt" for Robeson's Los Angeles concert.

A news dispatch from Washington tells of Rep. Rankin saying: "The sympathies of the American people are with the war veterans who were trying to break up the meeting."

The whole atmosphere reeks with deadly parallels that took place in Germany before the advent of Hitler. This is the year of the ruling of our country by picayune minds, of mediocrities, of brass hats and deep freezes.

Archie Nelson

•

One St. Louis . . .

NEW YORK, N. Y.

About the St. Louis police department deciding that Jews are not "white Americans" — is this the first step in the process of converting the Jews of this country into soap?

Benjamin Kaplowitz

•

. . . and another

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I am sending in a few subs. If we all do a little we won't be just a few of us. So let every one send in a couple of names a week.

Andrew Riggins

Mr. Riggins enclosed the clip reproduced below, explaining his desire to be one of many. Ed.

What About the Jews?

Too much Jew Power in the United States

1. The Jews control the international banks.
2. The Jews have caused two wars and may cause third through Palestine trouble.
3. The Jews dominate sex-mad, crime-packed movies.
4. The Jews control the radio which permits no free speech for their critics.
5. The Jews control Communism.

WHY IS THIS?

Walter Winchell, *Jew* Ber. Baruch, *Jew*
Hy. Morgenthau, *Jew* S. Rosenman, *Jew*
Felix Frankfurter, *Jew* David Niles, *Jew*

For more information address:
PATRIOTIC TRACT SOCIETY
P. O. Box 1031 St. Louis 1, Mo.
More of these tracts free.
Large packet of literature $1.00

•

Too hot to handle

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

I have just finished reading Paul Blanshard's **American Freedom and Catholic Power**. This, I believe, is one of the most important books of our times.

This book is entirely too hot to handle by the big commercial press. And noting your independent spirit in your coverage of the Robeson debacle, I am hopeful that perhaps you would see the necessity of considering this book on such a vital matter.

John G. Fisher

Coming up soon. Ed.

•

Wake up, America

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Please send a sub to each of the four names listed here. This is my answer to Dewey. I was one of Robeson's security guards. Please tell America to wake up; Robeson did.

Fred Smitkoff

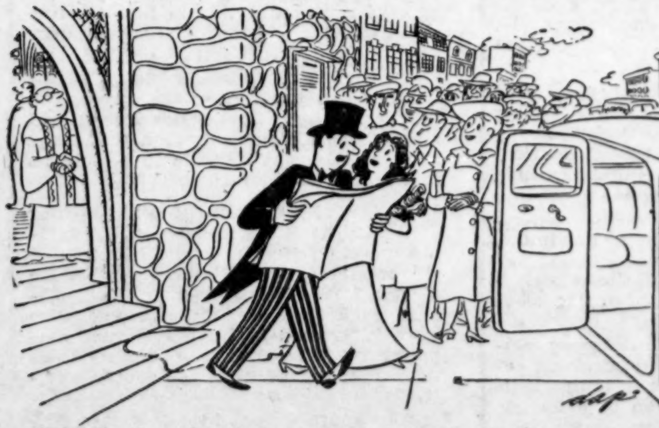
•

The ladies, bless 'em!

BERKELEY, CALIF.

At a recent meeting of the Berkeley branch of the League of Women Voters, the very able leader placed the GUARDIAN well at the top of the list of periodicals in the coverage of international news.

Mrs. Olga M. Eddy

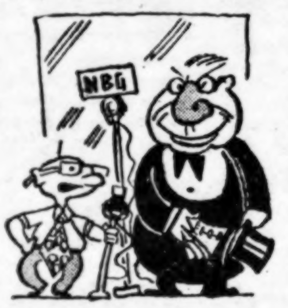


"Here's the classified section. I'll see if there are any apartments for rent."

Bevin inspires Belfrage on
Moral Values

THE explosion of atomic world-power dreams has brought Western pundits and politicians out in a rash of talk about Moral Values. This is a subject about which—being, of course, "red" and all that sort of thing—we aren't supposed to know or care. Mostly we leave the talking on morals to authorities like Ernest Bevin, President Truman, and the leaders of dying Kuomintang China or of our "good neighbor" dictatorships in Latin America.

It was the economically and politically devalued Bevin who, last week, lectured the socialist states in the UN about "the necessity of a high standard of moral values." On the same day we had the spectacle of our President—after brushing off the incoming ambassador from benighted socialist Rumania—planting a moral buss on the cheek of the new plenipotentiary from Colombia; and the ambassador returning it with a glowing portrait of the U.S. as a country which has "removed every inhuman element from social inequalities." (On the subject of the military strongarm regime in his own country, he was not quoted).



Daily Worker, London
"And here is Senator Bevin who is doing a little conjuring trick with the pound."

But there are more moral lessons in facts than in talk. Kuomintang China's plea at the UN for "moral judgment" on its cause makes a thin noise against the shout of liberation of the Chinese millions. As for Bevin's and Truman's morality, we shall be more impressed by it when they sit down in good faith to discuss atomic control with Uncle Joe; and when they pay some attention to events in their own countries such as the following which we read about last week.

IN the streets of Bevin's London, according to a **New Statesman and Nation** letter from an anti-communist newspaperman who saw it, 32 policemen stood by within 30 feet while a Jewish anti-fascist was beaten and kicked, his glasses smashed, one eye closed, by fascist anti-semites. After the attackers ran off, the bobbies, slinging the victim bodily into their van, threatened to beat him some more and one shouted: "Get in, you Yiddish bastard."

In Truman's San Antonio, Texas, James McCrory reported this in **The Light**:

"I was sitting in the press room of the police station at 5 a.m., checking reports, when I heard moans from an office two doors down. I went to investigate. Several police officers went in and out of the office. I heard a prisoner being questioned about a burglary, and heard him say: 'Please don't hit me again.' . . . I went into the office later and found a rubber hose, a solid electrical conduit wire. . . . A little later the captain took me into a jail room to see a young boy 'and see if there are bruises on him.'

"The captain asked the boy: 'Were you beaten with a rubber hose while you were in there?' The boy looked at him and at the officers and at me and said: 'No, sir.' I said: 'What were you yelling for if you were not beaten?' He turned his face away and broke into tears, and said: 'If I talk to you they won't beat me any more?' "

TO suggest, in the light of current events, that all the moral values reside in the socialist countries would be absurd. But most progressives will be able—if Bevin and Truman are not—to apply a sense of proportion to their moral judgments. The idealistic notion that socialism can build a new morality overnight has been a blight on the progressive movement in America. American progressives have their own battle to fight for more morality and less hypocrisy here.

The sermonizings of a Bevin or a Truman won't distract their attention from the seat of moral contagion in the cold-war era. They may think exaggerated the comment of one of our readers in a letter last week: "What a hideous incredible sewer this country is represented by!" But they know Archibald MacLeish doesn't exaggerate when he says (in the August **Atlantic Monthly**) that "the springs of moral life" of the United States are being choked by our paranoid obsessions about Russia and communism; that "by putting hatred and fear of communism first" we have opened our freedoms to forces that always hated freedom.

PROFESSING belief in the principles of Christ while failing to practise those principles is hypocrisy, as a Catholic priest, Father Heckel of Wilmington, Del., told his congregation last week. With respect to the "scandal" of our un-Christian treatment of Negroes, Father Heckel said: "The rest of the world, especially Europe and Africa, is well aware of the wide difference between profession of Democracy and its practice in the U. S."

Father Heckel has learned from his Bible to distinguish between those who cry "Lord, Lord" and those who "feed the sheep" and do less talking. An instructive book, the Bible: we commend it to the closer attention of Harry Truman, Ernest Bevin, the waning discipleship of Chiang Kai-shek, and the honorable ambassador from Colombia.

Cedric Belfrage

How the world took the Soviet A-bomb

Press screams: 'To the shelters!' — but the people won't dig

IT was midnight in Greater Pittston, Pa. The bells in the steeple of St. John the Evangelist struck three, then paused, struck three times again, and yet again. Lights went on throughout the little town. By party wire the word was spread that Greater Pittston was being alerted in connection with the Russian atomic bomb.

In the morning it developed that the bell ringer, in changing from daylight to standard time, had fumbled, causing the delayed-action angelus to toll at midnight.

SHOUTS OF CALM: Otherwise, the excitement was mainly confined to upper levels. The **Wall Street Journal** commented: "Certainly it is the congressmen who are doing the most charging about, exhorting, among other things, a conspicuously calm public to keep calm."

The Russian bomb seemed to mean all things to all congressmen. It reinforced the isolationism of the isolationists, the jingoism of the jingoists. Those who had been plugging for more bombs said this proved we had to speed up the race since the Russians were gaining. Joining with these was David Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

HALLOWE'EN EVE: Those who plugged for larger armies, navies and military aid said that the Russian blast confirmed their theories. The bill to send arms to anti-communists received fresh impetus. Witch-hunters said the Russian bomb was made possible by the prevalence of witches in the U.S., smuggling out secret formulae. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Ia.) felt completely confirmed in all he had said about Lilienthal's "incredible mismanagement."

The Russians, he recalled, were alleged to have taken one-thousandth of a gram of U-235 from Canada; four grams of fissionable stuff were still missing from the laboratories in Chicago.

The Illinois AFL convention said the Russian bomb proved that labor must cooperate with management.

The House Un-American Activities Committee leaped to the guns and pursued atomic scientists, recalling ancient headlines.

"Defense" was diagrammed in the press. The **U.S. News**, citing the National Security Resources Board, advised: "As an individual, what you need to survive an atomic attack at close range is an earthen or concrete bomb shelter. A windowless shield against the pressure and radioactivity of the blast is recommended. Six feet of earth is described as adequate." The Public Works Commissioner of Chicago, according to the Chicago **Daily News**, concluded: "Only possible steps are to bury the city or spread it out."

CATHOLICS DIFFER: Nicholas Wagner, National Commander of the Catholic War Veterans, warned that the bomb's secret is now held by the "oriental mind whose appraisals of human life is much lower than ours." Arguing for more U.S. A-bombs, he said: "Either we destroy them in time or they will destroy our civilization."

But the Vatican City newspaper **Osservatore Romano** cautioned against an atomic arms race, said the bomb was a weapon "most despised . . . terrible and inhuman." It urged immediate outlawing of the bomb, a Soviet proposal.

THOUGHTFUL NOTE: It occurred to some, though, that the Russians might be more concerned with using atomic energy to power their factories, blast roads through mountains and light up cities. The Russian press stressed the point.

The calm sobriety of little people in the U.S. found some reflections on the upper level. David Lawrence—in a calmer page of the same **U.S. News** that prescribed six feet of earth as the best defense—wrote:

"For four years we have based our diplomacy and our negotiations on the oft-expressed premise of physical power. . . . But now both sides have the atomic bomb. . . . This means a return to those simple rules of honest conduct which Jesus taught 2,000 years ago—the power of example."

"EXTREMITY" OF PEACE: At Flushing Meadow diplomats of the Big Atomic Six—the five great powers and Canada—met behind closed doors. The corridors were full of rumors concerning new atomic proposals. U.S. delegates privately recommended conciliation with the Russians. Some said their attitude had Truman's blessing.

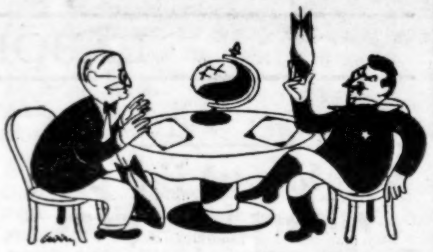
Walter Lippmann thought the U.S. was now driven to the extremity of seeking a "modus vivendi" with the Soviet Union. For such a turn of events, he said, "it would be a good idea to find new men who do not have too much to unlearn, whose personal prestige is not involved in proving how right they have always been."

In the last analysis it seemed a choice between Lippmann's modus vivendi and the six feet of earth prescribed as a defense by the **U.S. News.**

Control of the atom

What the 2 plans provide

EVERY nation in the UN has agreed that atomic energy must be controlled internationally. There are two main plans.



Frane Tireur, Paris

STALIN: "Now, you were saying, my friend . . ."

THE U.S. PLAN

1. Set up an International Development Authority to manage all plants producing atomic energy for any purpose. Operation of any such plant without license from the authority would be illegal.

2. If the U.S. were satisfied that the control plan was working, it would share atomic knowledge "step by step."

3. When the U.S. is satisfied that all nations fulfill control commitments, it would destroy its bombs and outlaw further manufacture. Stockpiling to continue meanwhile.

4. International Development Authority to be governed by majority, not unanimity, rule.

THE SOVIET PLAN

1. Outlaw all weapons of mass destruction, including the atom bomb. Destroy existing stocks.

2. Allow all nations to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes, subject to international inspection.

3. The plan to function under the unanimity rule of the Security Council, which gives each of the Big Five powers the right to veto Council decisions.

VETO SQUABBLE: U.S. objection to the Russian plan is that supervision under Security Council unanimity rules won't work, because Russia could use her veto. Russia replies that the U.S. Plan in effect gives a capitalist majority control not only of Russian military strength, but also of her planned socialist economy which will be based increasingly on harnessing atomic energy. The U.S. has always commanded a majority in the UN.

The atom is international

The splitters came from many lands

HAROLD C. UREY
. . . and lots more

WHO was the first atom splitter and where did he come from?

The answer is that many men and women shared in the splitting of the atom and they came from France, Britain, the Soviet Union, U.S., Denmark, Poland, Germany and Japan.

Consideration of the steps leading directly to splitting of the atom show:

- Radioactivity was discovered when Frenchman Henri Becquerel noticed that photographic plates left in his desk drawer had been blackened, and he traced the cause of it to a piece of uranium nearby. Polish-French Pierre and Marie Curie carried on from there.
- Anatomy of the atom was probed and diagrammed by Japanese Nagoka, Englishmen Lord Rutherford and J. Chadwick, Russian Ivanenko, Germans W. Bothe and H. Becker, French Irene Curie and Frederic Joliot-Curie.
- Machinery to smash the atom came out of the work of American F. O. Lawrence. Working to split the atom's nucleus were O. Hahn and F. Strassman of Germany, Lise Meitner and O. Frisch, refugees from Germany, Nils Bohr of Denmark.
- Ways to produce a chain reaction were developed by Russians J. Zeldovich, Lewska Khariton and L. V. Myssovsky, Italian E. Fermi, Hungarian Leo Szilard and Harold Urey of the U.S.

ANTI-MONOPOLY: While U.S. generals talked of an atom-bomb monopoly, U.S. scientists knew otherwise. Harold Urey wrote in 1946 that Russian cience "includes some of the best brains in the world today." Since 1932 three major Russian institutes have been carrying on intensive nuclear research; throughout the country there are 700 universities, each probably with one nuclear scientist on its staff. Russia has 27 first-class nuclear physicists.

Max Werner

Soviet A-bomb makes monkey out of the Atlantic Pact

WITHOUT a direct threat to the United States, the Soviet atomic bomb has already wiped out the Atlantic Pact.

The world now knows that Soviet applied science and military technology have passed the severest examination. The Soviet atomic bomb has not changed substantially the U.S.-Soviet balance of power; but it has changed deeply and finally the relationship of power inside Europe. It has neutralized Great Britain and written off France as a partner in any coalition against the Soviet Union.

The majority of British military experts believed that, after World War II, Britain became indefensible from the air. This was stated bluntly even before the Soviet atomic bomb. With the bomb in the Soviet arsenal, the belief has become military evidence. As Commander Stephen King-Hall put it, the British Empire cannot be defended without the British Isles, and the British Isles cannot be defended without London. But London clearly cannot be defended against the atomic bomb.

The case of France is even simpler. The danger of occupation plus atomic danger must paralyze France as a military factor. Western Europe is unwilling and unable to take on the combined danger of big land war and a hundred Hiroshimas. Calculations with France as the core of Western defense operate not with a real, but with an imaginary France.

IT'S A DRAW: Since Sept. 23 no military illusions are permitted. The illusion of the backwardness of Soviet industry in atomic bomb production should have been the last one. The idea that the Soviet A-bomb can be offset by a stronger French army is the peak of self-deception.

The U.S. A-bomb cannot win the war against the Soviet Union because of the strong Soviet air defenses and Soviet space. The Soviet A-bomb cannot win a war against the U.S. because of American technological power. But the Soviet A-bomb is decisive in Western Europe.

Thirty Western defensive divisions in full defense strength have been projected for 1954, but at that time the Soviet will probably have hundreds of atomic bombs.

DIPLOMATS' MOVE: When, after last Friday, Senator George said the Soviet Union cannot be contained with land armies; when General de Gaulle said the Atlantic Pact received a crushing blow; when Professor Urey the great atomic scientist, said Western Europe is now defenseless—all of them gave expression to the great military upheaval of our time. The Atlantic Pact is a pre-atomic document.

The atomic bomb, an American invention, has not knocked out the Soviet Union. But it has written off the military potential of Western Europe which cannot be defended by war any more. After new military facts have disavowed atomic strategy as an instrument of Western policy, diplomacy has to find a way out of the impasse.

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

LABOR WEEK

MINE, STEEL, AUTO

Gunfire at the pits; miners hold firm

CIO lieutenants had hailed the dawn of labor "peace" when fact-finding panels and labor-management consultation would prevail and organizers would study strike no more.

But last week the dawn was bloody in the mines of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama, on the picket lines of Bell Aircraft in Buffalo, on the docks in Oregon.

COAL WAR: No miner went down into the pits; but at the strip mines of Western Pennsylvania, where the coal lies so close to the surface it can be scooped by a steam shovel and heaped by a bulldozer, non-union men worked with guns at their sides.

In some cases the roads leading to the coal deposits were mined with dynamite and trespassers were warned away at rifle point. Mine tipples (buildings where the coal is cleaned and loaded on freight cars) were blown up, and gunfire flashed.

In Alabama, it was reported one man was killed, but police said they found no corpse.

Gov. William Tuck of Virginia declared a state of emergency and prepared to take over the mines "to keep Virginia warm." Union leaders said the miners would have no part of production jobs but would supervise safety precautions "so Tuck's boys won't get hurt."

What pensions mean

The mines have never been easy to scab. In the depression of the thirties, miners knew the desperate privations of company towns without a union. Now they defend their union as they would their homes.

Two weeks ago the pension checks stopped coming because southern operators reneged on their agreed contribution of 20 cents a ton to the welfare fund. It wasn't a strike; it was what newspapers called a "no-day" work week.

But when union men stay home, the man who answers the whistle at the pits still seems like a scab. Pensions to the miners serve not only to keep an old miner alive, but induce aging miners to retire, thereby spreading the work. Unemployment haunts the pits as coal stockpiles grow.

On Friday the union ordered back to work 80,000 hard coal miners and 22,000 soft-coal miners west of the Mississippi. Their demands for wages and working conditions had been separate from the pension needs of the 400,000 eastern soft-coal strikers. John L. Lewis wired them that negotiations no longer required the stoppage.

Murray's dilemma

TWO weeks ago Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and of CIO, had accepted what was called a pattern-making decision; the steel formula provided no wage raises but a problematical pension and insurance scheme totaling 10 cents an hour to be financed by the employers.

Early in the week Big Steel offered to pay for the 10-cent package provided the employees would contribute additional sums to the welfare fund. Murray stood with a great show of firmness on the issue that a worker should not, on principle, contribute to a welfare fund. His second and "last truce" with Big Steel was to expire at midnight Friday. In some plants the fires were being banked.

WALTER REUTHER
My horse for a kingdom . . .

The young prince

While Murray spoke of picket lines his ambitious young lieutenant, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers and eager heir presumptive to Murray, stole a march. He set a pattern of his own in a contract with Ford. The agreement is to run two and a half years (a record for the industry), will net no wage raise for the auto workers.

But any worker who has been with Ford for 30 years, or who reaches the age of 65, will get the difference between his social security check and $100 a month.

Old Murray watched young Reuther make hay and had to listen to Big Steel admit the "Reuther plan" might influence the steel settlement. Reuther went on to mold Chrysler workers into the new pattern.

BELL STRIKE HOLDS: Auto workers in Bell Aircraft at Buffalo were not yet in the mold. On their 108th day of strike they fought gas bombs and the clubs of deputies. They demonstrated when the company broke off mediation. They demand a raise of 10 cents an hour—as well as pensions.

HAWAIIAN STRIKE

Hot diced pineapple

AT Seattle, Wash., no longshoremen would touch the sea-going barge Honolulu: she was loaded with $800,000 worth of diced Hawaiian pineapple. For five months CIO longshoremen have been on strike in Hawaii and the pineapple was hot cargo.

The barge went to Tacoma, with the same result. Wherever she went, Honolulu longshoreman Fred Kamahoahoa followed her and made himself a one-man token picket line.

Last Wednesday the barge headed up the Columbia River and went as far as she could go: to a small port called The Dalles. At 6 a.m. hastily-recruited farmers, cowboys and assorted townspeople started unloading the pineapple. Coming up the Columbia River Highway were 26 carloads of CIO longshoremen. When they arrived they set up a picket line, dumped cases of pineapple from trucks already loaded, cut the barge's hawsers, damaged a couple of scabbing trucks.

LAST STOP: To Oregon's Gov. Douglas McKay this was "banditry." Next day he called out state police. A local court issued an injunction against picketing.

"Harry Bridges is not running the State of Oregon," said the governor. But by late Thursday the barge still wasn't being unloaded. And at The Dalles, 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean, it couldn't go any further.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Carey cries 'foul' as negotiations open

DELEGATES to the annual convention of the CIO United Electrical Workers at Cleveland last week voted overwhelmingly for a militant wage program. Some employers apparently took note. In New York last week, UE President Albert Fitzgerald announced that contract negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse, stalled for weeks, would reopen early in October. Negotiators will go in, armed

Continued on following page

Bill Haywood walks in Idaho

West rallies to 4,000 out at Coeur d'Alene mines

IN 1884 a burro kicked up a glittering rock in the Coeur d'Alene mountain range of Idaho. The rock was rich silver ore and its accidental discovery led to development of the fabulous lead and silver mines that later made U.S. labor history.

In 1892 the silver miners of Coeur d'Alene went on strike; mine operators brought in an army of thugs. On July 11 of that year the strikers won a pitched battle with the strikebreakers and seized the mines. The governor of the state declared martial law and Republican President Benjamin Harrison ordered out the regular U.S. army.

Every known union man in the region was arrested. Hundreds were imprisoned for months in a barbed-wire bull pen—the first U.S. concentration camp. Eighty-five strikers were indicted for contempt of court, 12 leaders were convicted. The army ruled that mine owners could not hire union men and strikers were blacklisted throughout the industry.

The open shop was born, and Coeur d'Alene became a name that stood with Homestead and Haymarket.

BIG BILL MEMORIES: For years the name was to turn up many times as a symbol for U.S. labor. While imprisoned, the strikers formed the idea of uniting all mine unions in the West. Released, they organized the Western Federation of Miners headed by Big Bill Haywood, which fought and won some of the most turbulent battles in U.S. labor history.

In time the Western Federation of Miners became the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, today the oldest union in the CIO.

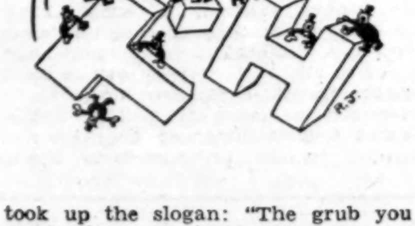
Last week Coeur d'Alene was in the news again: Mine-Mill, after months of patient negotiations, had been forced to strike the entire region. Old memories were awakened, old loyalties came to the fore; from all over the West came pledges of support to the 4,000 Coeur d'Alene miners, millmen and smeltermen on strike.

FARMERS ASSURE GRUB: Bingham, Utah, open pit miners wired: "It may be only a matter of time before we show these arrogant companies that compliance with the despicable Taft-Hartley law does not mean knuckling under to those who hatched it. Hold fast and count on us to back you up with something stronger than words."

Idaho's Sen. Glen H. Taylor wired: "Good wages, decent working conditions and proper health programs for workers are fundamental necessities in our democracy."

From the Montana Farmers Union came this message: "We pledge everything in our power to provide the good members of your union with as much grub as we can possibly get through our members. Members of our organization, the largest and strongest farm organization in Montana, realize that the fullest cooperation is necessary between farmer and labor to reach our common goal of peace and abundance through security. Wheels are now rolling in cooperatives for procurement of potatoes, apples, beans, and various other food items as soon as possible.... We'll pull for you folks."

In Idaho and Washington, all over the northwest, Farmers Union groups took up the slogan: "The grub you need when you need it." In many regions arrangements were made for crews of Coeur d'Alene strikers to go into fields and orchards themselves to gather food for their families.



FIGHT IT THROUGH: Last week the strikers were settling down for a long pull. As the Helena, Mont., **People's Voice** put it: "The mine owners are obdurate, the workers desperate."

Through long negotiations the union had tried to avoid a strike, reduced its demands to bare minimums. "Now that we've been forced to strike," say Coeur d'Alene leaders, "we're going to fight for the most we can get, not for the least."

The fight now is for Mine-Mill's full program: a 25c-an-hour raise, company-paid pensions, a health and welfare plan, union security, safety protection and improved seniority rules.

Continued from preceding page

with authorization to call a strike.

The union's right wing, defeated at the convention, hastened to claim it really should have won. CIO Secretary Treasurer James Carey issued an "analysis" of the convention vote which, he said, demonstrated that the right wing would have swept all three top offices "if a large number of delegates had followed the instruction of their members."

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
Let's go on with the work

BUT WAS IT LEGAL: Carey claimed that Fitzgerald's home local, 201 of Lynn, Mass., had repudiated him and three others for failing to obey its mandate at Cleveland. But the UE district president said the vote of the Lynn local was illegal since only 1,500 of the local's 16,000 members were present.

The union's Dayton, Ohio, local was reported by the right wing to have filed formal charges against four delegates who went to Cleveland. Carey professed to see in these actions a mass repudiation by locals of the "union's communist-minded misleaders."

NMU

Porkchop 'anarchy'

JOE CURRAN and his National Maritime Union machine tried twice—in vain—to get the 644 convention delegates to quit and go home last week. On the second adjournment motion, New York's St. Nicholas Arena was filled with chants of "We want porkchops!" The third time Curran ruled he had won. Wages, grievances and ship conditions were pigeonholed.

In 12 days the Curran machine had pushed through anti-communist resolutions, expelled dozens of militant NMU members as "disruptive left-wingers" (including Ferdinand Smith, Joseph Stack, Howard McKenzie and other anti-Curran leaders), and juggled the union's structure to make opposition even tougher. There was loud grumbling as delegates went home realizing that even "job actions" to correct grievances aboard ships were considered "anarchy"; circulation of opposition papers was now grounds for expulsion.

PUBLIC WORKERS

CIO: on its head?

THE United Public Workers (CIO) had withstood the rough-house raids and the most blistering denunciations of right-wing CIO leadership. Last week its executive board met in Detroit and drew up plans for the CIO convention in Cleveland on Oct. 31.

The UPW had not softened toward the right wing. Its board charged that for political reasons CIO had "embarked upon a blind and vengeful mission of destruction" against UPW. When CIO leaders accuse UPW of violating the CIO constitution "it is standing truth upon its head," the board said. But the union would not quit CIO and further divide labor, its leaders said; it would stay and try to "heal the breach."

Chicago dateline

Tighe Woods gets an earful — so do the fare hike boys

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

TIGHE WOODS, Federal Housing Expediter, came here last week to address a conference of real estate dealers. For 2½ hours the Chicago Tenants' Action Council cornered him at a meeting. Present were spokesmen for the Progressive Party, for CIO unions in the packing, electrical, public warehouse and food industries, for the Chicago branch of NAACP and for neighborhood leagues of the Tenants' Action Council.

With Woods, as he met the 35 delegates who came to protest the breakdown of rent control in Chicago, were Regional Housing Expediter Oscar Abern and Chicago Rent Control Director Norman Shogren.

Gertrude Noyes, CTAC chairman, gave names, dates and places to show how the local rent office has been partial to landlords, delayed tenant petitions for as long as six months, and permitted owners of four out of five buildings on the south side to violate the Rent Act.

RATS: Victor Ludwig, CTAC field director, and Irving Steinberg, tenant lawyer, told how a landlord put "rouge and powder" on the building at 3100 S. Ellis Avenue, and got the Rent Office to raise rents 100 to 150%. A woman from the 3100 S. Ellis building told how rats had bitten her children. Another told how her apartment was so crowded she must move furniture into the hall nightly in order to set up beds for her family.

Woods, on the defensive throughout, admitted rent controls are being administered to favor landlords more than tenants. He argued: "The quickest way for me to end rent controls by next June would be to tighten down and crack down now."

Ludwig shot back: "We want strong rent control enforcement now; we'll hold Congress, not you, responsible for continuing rent controls next June."

Woods made two commitments; (1) to give tenants 15 days after receiving a copy of the landlords rent increase petition in which to reply, instead of the present five days; (2) to order creation of a committee of local rent office heads to meet regularly with Chicago Tenants' Action Council spokesmen and work out procedure for giving tenants here greater protection. Interpreting the latter as official recognition, CTAC announced it would present a formal request for a seat on the Cook County Rent Advisory Board.

Block that hike!

THE Chicago Transit Authority set five days for its hearings on the proposed 15c trolley and 20c "L" fare. The five days were up Thursday, with many witnesses still clamoring to be heard.

The Progressive Party campaign to block the fare hikes had retained utilities counsel Harry Booth, who fought People's Gas Light & Coke Co. and won $6,000,000 in refunds for Chicago consumers in 1939. Booth petitioned for longer hearings and demanded an audit of CTA books.

ADLAI STEVENSON
Governor, call a hearing

CHARTS VS. PEOPLE: Peter J. Meinardi, assistant CTA comptroller, presented charts intended to show a $9,000,000 deficit next year without the fare boosts. Booth got Meinardi to promise more detailed information. Also supporting the boost was O. David Zimring, attorney for the AFL Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes Union. Zimring admitted the union contract requires it to support any CTA proposal for fare increases.

The Back-of-the-Yards Council, representing 185 community groups on the southwest side, declared that "thousands of people have been laid off. Employes in the stockyards are working minimum hours. People who have large families will not be able to pay higher fares."

Booth and Sidney Ordower, Progressive Party legislative director, addressed a letter to Gov. Adlai Stevenson urging him to call a public hearing immediately to consider action by the Illinois Assembly. They said six of the seven CTA board members are on a part-time basis at $15,000 a year which "imposes an unnecessary burden on the car-riders" and "prevents the most efficient operation and administration."

STRAPHANGER'S DAY: Attorney Joseph Kreig, a "straphanging streetcar rider intensely interested in Chicago transportation," asked Meinardi several embarrassing questions. Among them: "Did you have anything to do with spending $90,000 to air-condition these offices for the CTA officials?" "Did you know that the CTA is now paying $100,000 more a month to Commmonwealth Edison (for power) than it did under the old contract?"

Meinardi's answer: "I don't know."

Tony D'Allesandro, a forge worker, said: "We ought to comb the CTA from the top down. Maybe labor and salary increases aren't the cause of the fare raises. In my shop we're getting up a car pool and we'll pay ten cents a ride. I predict that is going to be widespread."

POLITICS

NEW YORK

Marcantonio gets around the town

VITO MARCANTONIO took his American Labor Party fight for the New York mayoralty to the people last week, commuting from congressional sessions in Washington to address three, four, five street meetings a day throughout the greater city. Audiences ranged in size from hundreds to thousands.

Locales: a longshoremen's "shapeup" in Brooklyn at 6:30 a.m.; a bocce (Italian bowling) club; two churches; several union meetings; a picket line of Greek seamen; a dinner at ALP candidate Leo Isacson (for Bronx borough president); street corners in Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens.

Meanwhile his Republican-Liberal opponent Newbold Morris held a press conference and incumbent Democratic Mayor O'Dwyer contented himself with a feint for the taxi driver vote, opposing smaller, cheaper cabs for N.Y. unless cabbies got raises.

VOTE FOR MARC

O'DWYER IN THE MIDDLE: Silent except for his taxi stand, O'Dwyer was catching it from all sides.

Paul Ross, ALP candidate for comptroller, nailed him for doubling the sales tax in 1947, ostensibly to save the 5-cent fare, then raising fares to 10 cents anyway, while reducing business's share of the cost of city government from $67.85 per hundred to $56.34.

Newbold Morris tagged him for okaying a $10,000 salary increase proposal for his own job. The Liberal Party hit him on school conditions and for by-passing civil service lists for patronage purposes.

The unkindest cuts

Marcantonio hit the hardest and oftenest, mainly on the 5-cent fare issue, warning that both O'Dwyer and Morris had a 15-cent subway fare up their sleeves if elected. He proved it on the basis of two transit reports: one by Paul Windels, a Morris mentor; the other by O'Dwyer's own Transportation chairman William Reid, suggesting 15 cents on subways, 12 on buses, 17 cents for a combination ride.

Marc also scored O'Dwyer's come-lately concern for the city's growing Puerto Rican population, pointing out that the ALP has been callling for educational, housing and relief improvements for Puerto Rican citizens for four years with no response.

LEHMAN'S COATTAILS: On N.Y.'s senatorial front, Dewey incumbent John Foster Dulles railed away at Democratic candidate Herbert H. Lehman for letting "reds" ride on his coattails. Lehman frantically shook his coattails, brushed off Dulles-Dewey statements as "comic relief," failed to say much more which might encourage progressives to vote his way.

In Brooklyn, Democrats who said Republican DA nominee E. H. H. Caddy had received the "kiss of death" with an ALP endorsement, went to court to wipe off the kiss. They charged the ALP county committee which made the endorsement was technically illegal.

OHIO

UAW leader duels Dem-Rep machine

UNEMPLOYMENT in highly industrialized Toledo, Ohio, has doubled to 20,000 since last winter. On this explosive issue Charles J. Clark, chairman of the Progressive Party of Lucas County and candidate for City Council, is out to break the Republican-Democrat stranglehold on the municipal government.

As a worker in the Spicer plant of the Dana Manufacturing Corp. and chief shop steward of the CIO United Auto Workers, Clark is campaigning for the labor vote on a platform calling for increased unemployment insurance, a public works project, low-cost public housing, adequate relief and added health and medical facilities to be paid out of swollen surpluses in the city's payroll-income tax.

PP IS O.K.: Clark is a founding member of the UAW and a long-time progressive active in community affairs. His latest battle was against efforts of the Toledo Small Businessmen's Association to censor public school text books. He was joined in that fight by other prominent citizens and the city's leading newspaper, the Toledo Blade.

Canvassers who successfully circulated his qualifying petitions for a

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place on the ballot report increased support for the Progressive Party. "We secured many signatures at the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation," Clark writes. "We were pleased to find person after person saying, after we told them I was a Progressive, "That's OK; we wouldn't sign for a Republican or a Democrat."

CHARLES J. CLARK
It looks good

IT LOOKS GOOD: The Progressive Party is also backing for re-election Councilman J. B. Simmons, only Negro member. With 34 candidates in the field, Party workers are convinced that Clark as the only Progressive candidate will receive the minimum 8,000 votes to elect.

CALIFORNIA

T-H fight in 'Frisco

REPEAL of the Taft-Hartley law became a major issue last week in a special election campaign in San Francisco's Fifth Congressional District. Charles R. Garry, a Democrat backed by California's Independent Progressive Party, charged that opponent John F. Shelley, head of the state Federation of Labor and a Truman Democrat, was continuing the Administration's betrayal of its campaign promise to repeal the law.

The special election was ordered after the death three weeks ago of Rep. Richard J. Welch, Republican. GOP candidate is Lloyd J. Cosgrove.

Under California law, each candidate is required to post nominating petitions signed by 9,600 registered voters late this week; all three are expected to qualify. Shelley and Cosgrove are using professional paid petition circulators; Garry is depending on volunteer help from Progressive Party members.

Garry, as a Democrat, is opposed to much of Harry Truman's domestic program, all of his foreign policies.

NEW JERSEY

'No!'

IN New Jersey's Essex County, the County Clerk last week formally asked Progressive Party candidates to sign the loyalty oath required under the recently-enacted Tumulty-Mehorter Law. Their joint answer: No.

"Under the Constitution," they said, "a candidate for office need only be a citizen of the United States and a voter. . . . We are willing and able, when we are elected to office, to take the only official oath of office as contained in the Constitution of the State of New Jersey."

In Atlantic City the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor voted unanimously to endorse Democratic candidate for governor, State Senator Elmer H. Wene.

OKLAHOMA

Plenty of soda

WILL ROGERS used to say of the voters of his native Oklahoma that they would vote to keep the state legally dry as long as they could stagger to the polls.

Last Tuesday in a special election they did it again, for the fifth time since the state wrote prohibition into its constitution on entering the Union in 1907.

This year's campaign was bitterly fought, but the Drys won by nearly 50,000 votes. Mississippi is the only other state with an absolute ban on alcoholic beverages.

PENNSYLVANIA

Extra! Reds in ADA

STARTLED and horrified, the Philadelphia chapter of Americans for Democratic Action last week went to court for legal balm to apply to the most hurtful wound it could get: William F. Meade, city chairman of the Republican Party, had denounced ADA as "communist-infiltrated" at a meeting of the GOP city committee on Sept. 19.

A week later he repeated the declaration with amplification.

The ADA is suing for $100,000 for libel and slander.

Apprised of the action, Meade said: "Piffle."

Jennings Perry

All men are equal (including the I

WE started out by perceiving that all men are created equal. And we were so right. And we have been so wrong in forgetting it. Now it is going to be very difficult to lift the veil of our snobbishness and see that, sure enough, all men are created equal—including the Russians.

It is so much easier to say that, after all, they have been able to make only one A-bomb, that the Germans really built that for them, that we still are immeasurably ahead in know-how, in plant capacity, in enterprise; to say that in any case our B-29's will be able to deliver more bombs per diem than their rockets, with greater accuracy—and that, if worse comes to worst, our free enterprise system did provide the highest standard of living any people had known up to that time.

The outside possibility that these people may have hit upon a better bomb than ours turns the stomach of our imagination. The thought that in the end we may actually have to sit down with these people and talk it out as man to man—each with a gun at the other's head—so repels us that we rush another billion dollars' worth of popguns to our little friends in Europe in the wan hope of postponing the horrible accommodation.

EQUALITY comes hard. It comes hard to accept what we always have sworn by. Our assumption of superiority has become so ingrained that we are woefully unprepared to admit at this late date that all men, or even other men, are created equal to us. And yet, the Russians have worked out nuclear fission, too, and the future is as much their oyster as it is ours.

I say future because I think there will be one, and that we are being moved up to it by events whose importance we have miscalculated. Up to now the bomb has been the great event but now the bomb is a stand-off. The scientists tell us that atomic energy can heat cities as well as blow them up, that it can turn wheels and light lights and "transform our mode of living" as well as—or instead of—our mode of dying. What we are about to see is who gets the jump on the application of atomic energy to the standard of living.

UP to now, our American afflatus has traveled on the quantity and excellence of our gadgets. We have indeed enjoyed more freedom than most; but what we have most enjoyed, what has caressed our ego, has been driving up to King Arthur's court in our streamlined automobiles to brag about the number of bathtubs.

The other peoples have been in our world, but just not in our class. Our civilization was mechanized, mass-produced, sold on the instalment plan and available in tins for export everywhere.

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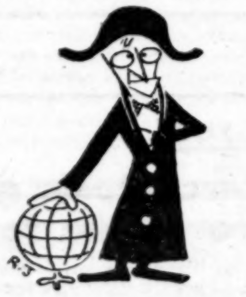
WASHINGTON

CONGRESS WEEK

Billions for war; what about polio?

LAST week Congress had under consideration six bills with a total money value of $7,699,750,000. (In the New Deal year 1937 the U.S. government spent a grand total of $7,910,232,151.) All but some 3% of the money now being voted is headed for Atlantic Pact armaments, Marshall Plan financing and military pay.



Before getting to the big items, the House passed $180,000,000 in pay increases for postal workers, $95,000,000 to increase Civil Service salaries. The Senate agreed to $750,000 more in pay for top government officials.

THE DIZZYING HEIGHTS: Then, reminding each other of Soviet atomic enterprise, House and Senate quickly passed bills providing $5,809,990,000 in foreign aid (including the Marshall Plan). For U.S. Army pay boosts (with biggest boosts to the highest officers) there was $300,000,000. For military help to Atlantic Pact countries there was $1,314,010,000.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.), resisting to the final ballot the spending of such sums on war preparations, introduced a bill calling for an appropriation for research and treatment of infantile paralysis. The amount called for in the bill was $1,314,010,000.

BANK ROBBER GUARDS BANK: With many American voices shouting for sanity, few were more incensed than those demanding civil rights action.

Now in charge of civil rights legislation in the Senate is white-supremacy advocate James O. Eastland of Mississippi. The Pittsburgh **Courier**, a leading Negro newspaper, called the appointment "comparable to the U.S. government releasing from prison the most notorious bank robber to guard its gold at Fort Knox."

SUPREME COURT

Clark-Minton debut

ASSOCIATE Justices Tom Clark and Sherman Minton were trying on black robes last week preparatory to mounting the Supreme Court bench this week for their first terms.

The former Attorney General had his work cut out for him—deciding which civil rights cases he could properly judge. He had started many on their way to the court as chief U.S. prosecutor of "subversives."

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West Coast wire

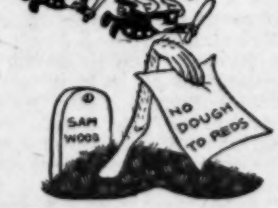
They dig up a corpse in L. A. to protest Robeson's concert

By Gene Richards

LOS ANGELES

THE quick and the dead, the guardians of civil rights and the snipers against them, fought for attention of the Los Angeles public on the eve of the Sept. 30 Paul Robeson concert.

Reporting the death of film director Sam Wood, newspapers glowed with eulogies to his "anti-communism." The Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals (which Wood founded) published ads red-baiting the Robeson performance.



AFFIDAVIT FOR DEAD: Even as **Variety** and the **Hollywood Reporter** came out with paid exhortations by MPA to "stay away" from the Robeson performance, Wood's will turned up with an unprecedented clause. He had decreed that no beneficiary, with the exception of his widow, could draw benefits without filing an "anti-communist" affidavit with the probate court.

Wood explained in the will that by "communist" he meant not only the Communist Party but any organization found "subversive" by the U. S. government.

FEPC A VICTIM: On a related front, the Los Angeles City Council, having condemned the Robeson meeting in advance and urged a boycott, was deluged with protests, including a ministers' committee, unions and the Independent Progressive Party.

But the Council directed its attention to a municipal Fair Employment Practices Committee and defeated it, 8-6, despite a loud public demand for it.

Its vote followed speeches which declared that Jews, Negroes and other minorities were trying to take over the country. A spokesman for Gerald L. K. Smith argued that an FEPC would point the finger of wrath against "good" Jews.

THE VIOLENT TOUCH: On another floor in City Hall Mrs. Charlotte Bass, civic leader and publisher of the **California Eagle**, America's second oldest Negro newspaper, was notifying police that she had received threatening telephone calls and messages about her sponsorship of the Robeson concert.

She reported that insurance companies refused coverage of Wrigley Field for the concert.

AND THE PEACEFUL: Mrs. Harper Sibley, national president of the United Council of Church Women and 1948 "Mother of the Year," provided a brighter note by an appeal to the city to conduct itself in "the American way" during Robeson's visit. She said: "It is hard for me to see how those who try to be guided by the ways of Christ can possibly turn to violence."

e Russians)

l the rest of the world was "underveloped." Broadly speaking, it could conceded that some others were rn our equals: but by native and culiar genius, by copyrighted get-upd-get, we had recreated ourselves mething special. . . .

' hardly seems fair, it is hardly conceivable that at this stage of the me another nation should acquire e means of making a short-cut to here we are. Atomic energy is "far too od" for such people. We have corred the oil and gathered the gold; t if the real wealth of the new age uranium, there may be far more yond our reach than within it, and w do we forgive Providence for that?

The Russians have a politics and an onomy grandly pointed to the welre of the masses, and we have scoffed them because the proportion of thtubs among our masses is far eater than among theirs. But if under eir system the benefits of the new nexhaustible" energy should be more pidly distributed than under ours, shing up the standard of living more pidly, wherewith might we still scoff?

What nose will be left us to look wn? What shall we do then for lf-righteousness—with our gadgets atched, our comforts caught up to, d the unspeakable Ivans living in uses as good as the American Jones'?

JUSTICE TOM CLARK
A bowtie on the bench

BIG ISSUES UP: Taft-Hartley affidavits, segregation of Negroes, loyalty oaths, anti-picketing injunctions and contempt of Congress prosecutions are among major issues on the court's crowded docket.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, two of the Hollywood Ten and Communist Party Secretary Eugene Dennis are among those awaiting a decision on the right of the House Un-American Activities Committee to pry into political beliefs.

POWER LOBBY

No Olds barred?

LELAND OLDS has served two terms on the Federal Power Commission. Consumers like him, big utilities hate him. Last week Texas congressmen fought Olds' reappointment, charging he had written "communistic" articles for the Federated Press 20 years ago. (FP is a labor news service which goes to many union papers. The GUARDIAN is a client.)

Olds admitted "radical" public-ownership views at that time, thought they had helped achieve good regulation now. Tip-off: Olds opposes a boost in natural gas rates demanded by Texas oil and gas interests.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

PEEKSKILL AFTERMATH

Robeson on road; assembly curb aired

PEEKSKILL'S challenge started across the nation last week in the person of Paul Robeson. Chicago welcomed him with packed halls and sidewalk crowds. At a White Sox ball game thousands of fans craned to greet him, thrust out programs for autographs and money for the civil rights cause.

Reporters and photographers from Chicago papers followed Robeson's every move—but not a line appeared in print. There was no hint that the great singer had even been in Chicago.

A VOICE IS FEARED: A Robeson concert was scheduled for Los Angeles' Wrigley Field on Sept. 30 (see Gene Richards, p. 6). Concerts in Cincinnati and Akron seemed doubtful. A school hall was refused in Cincinnati as unhealthy for the "community welfare." American Legion Commander George N. Craig called Robeson a "personal disgrace to his nation."

Akron officials returned a fee for hall rental, said they hadn't known Robeson was going to sing.

Agony in Cortlandt

Back near Peekskill, the mob attacks on Robeson's audiences were still having their community effects. Neighboring Cortlandt held a Town Board hearing on Tuesday on a proposed ordinance to make all assemblies in public places subject to special permits.

A Legion spokesman said: "It may be unconstitutional, but when the Constitution was written it was never considered what would happen later—people trying to overthrow the government." A choleric major said: "The Constitution has nothing to do with it. If we want to change the laws, we'll change 'em." The Board's lawyer felt that "the present Supreme Court trend is to stop all this noise and shibboloth that calls itself free speech."

OUT OF ORDER: Raymond Currier of the American Labor Party pointed out the futility of an unconstitutional law. When he tried to show who was responsible for the disorders at the Peekskill concerts, he was ruled out of order. Americans for Democratic Action said they were against the law even though the ALP was too.

No vote was taken. Town lawyers went back to the books to figure out a law that would stand up in court.

TRIAL OF THE 11

End in sight

ONE of the bitterest clashes in the trial of the Communist leaders in Foley Square occurred when defense attorney Harry Sacher said U.S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey would have prosecuted Christ had he lived in Christ's time.

McGohey, enraged, jumping to his feet. He shouted that the remark was "the most unconscionable thing I have ever heard." He said that everyone knew he was a Roman Catholic. Sacher said he saw no reason to apologize, and continued his argument.

The jury has been dismissed until Oct. 4. On that day the defense will begin its summation. It is expected to take until Oct. 10. Then the prosecution starts its summation and Judge Harold R. Medina's charge to the jury follows.

Both defense and prosecution gave Medina a list of facts which they want him to present to the jury in his charge. The defense submitted 313, the prosecution 34. Medina accepted them.

DAVIS ON HIS OWN: In a surprise move, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., one of the 11, asked Judge Medina for permission to dismiss Harry Sacher as his attorney. Davis was not dissatisfied with Sacher who, he said, "has upheld the highest traditions of the American bar," but wanted to make his own summation. Medina reserved decision.

The rest of the week was taken up with defense motions for dismissal of the indictment, mistrial or a directed judgment of acquittal. Medina denied them all.

TEXAS

Mexican—Americans lick school jimcrow

FOR 19 years Mexican-American children have been segregated in the public schools of Del Rio, Tex. The jimcrow classrooms were maintained under a local school board system of "free choice."

When school opened this year, the Mexican-Americans took the "free choice" rule at its face value. A few days before registration a public rally was held, attended by most of the Mexican-American community. Their slogan: "Register your children at Central Elementary" (formerly restricted to "Anglo" children).

HERE TO STAY: On registration day 300 Mexican-American parents with their children turned up at Central Elementary, refused to be shunted back to the segregated schools.

A week later, Mexican-American delegations made a tour of all the town's schools. In practically all classes they found the kids "fairly and squarely mixed." The school officials had backed down completely.

La Verdad, an English-Spanish newspaper published in Corpus Christi, reported: "For the most part the Anglo people have accepted the new situation with good grace. . . . This confirms previous reports . . . that the vast majority of the Anglo population was prepared to accept an end to Mexican segregation."

EDUCATION

NEW YORK

Bad hunting

NEW YORK's Feinberg Law, designed for witch hunting in the schools, was proposed by the Republican majority leader in the State Senate, backed by Gov. Dewey and passed by an overwhelming bipartisan vote. Even before school started, the Board of Regents was preparing its "subversive" list and local school boards were working out machinery to test the "loyalty" of teachers.

But the brakes were applied before the machinery got started. From N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Harry Schiricker the Communist Party obtained

(Continued on following page)

MacArthur's paper curtain

Japanese editor gets 2 years for quote on Foley Sq. trial

By Hugh Deane

TOKYO

A PROVOST court decision here has shown how limited in practice is the freedom which Gen. Douglas MacArthur claims to have given the Japanese press. No Japanese editor can now safely publish foreign views or allegations of fact critical of U.S. or British policy at home or abroad. Publication of a statement by Henry Wallace could put an editor in prison.

On Sept. 20 Shichiro Morioka, foreign editor of the left-wing Rengo News Agency, was sentenced to two years at hard labor for distributing three foreign news agency stories "which were falsely and destructively critical of occupation powers and which were colored to develop a particular propaganda line."

THE CRIME: The three dispatches were:

- A Tass report from New York quoting a Civil Right Congress statement regarding the trial of the eleven Communist leaders and the condition of civil liberties in the U.S.
- A Telepress story quoting a statement by two Malayan union leaders protesting the hanging of President S. A. Ganapathy of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions.
- A New China News Agency report of a speech on July 5 by the noted writer and historian Kuo Mo-jo criticizing American policy in Japan.

CRITICISM BARRED: The court ruled that a Japanese editor is legally responsible not only for the truth of facts reported in foreign news agency dispatches but also for the truth of quoted views.

If MacArthur's law were American law, it would mean that the editor of the GUARDIAN could be prosecuted for publishing quotations from a critical statement by a Soviet or Czech official or by a French labor leader.

The burden of proof would lie with the editor. As in a libel suit, he would have to prove the truth of the foreign statements quoted in his newspaper.

NEW CURTAIN: Thus MacArthur's vaguely phrased 1945 Press Code for Japan has been shaped into a legal curtain by which the Japanese people can be denied access to foreign criticism of American and British policy in any part of the world.

The Japanese press is full of criticism of Russia, also an Allied nation, but U.S. authorities apparently regard this is "fair" criticism.

The intellectual level of the Morioka trial was indicated by this question put to a Rengo employe by a member of the court: "Do you keep a file of Time and Newsweek with which to check the accuracy of incoming dispatches?"

The Labor Government must decide *now*:

Betrayal or benefits for Britain's workers?

By Gordon Schaffer *

LONDON

DEVALUATION of the pound was announced nine days after the 81st Trades Union Congress at Bridlington, in which anti-communist hysteria effectively concealed from the rank and file the surrender being negotiated at Washington. It confronts labor's leaders with a decision they can no longer evade: whether to assist or resist the inevitable attack on the workers' standard of living.

Before Bridlington, sixteen individual unions had put on the agenda motions demanding price cuts and heavier taxation on profits. After pressure from the General Council, leaders of the Transport, Metal and Garment Workers persuaded their delegations to withdraw the critical resolutions. James Figgins of the Railwaymen refused to withdraw but was forced by Labor loyalists to speak in favor of the General Council resolution.

By these maneuvers the General Council won its majority for the wage-freeze policy and sought to isolate the Electrical Trades Union, which has led the fight against the Bevin foreign policy and its counterpart, the wage-freeze, since 1946. But the attempt to dub all opposition "communist-inspired" failed when the Civil Service Clerical Assn., whose executive has a right-wing majority, insisted on backing the ETU.

BURNED BOATS: The vote was finally recorded in an atmosphere of confusion caused by speeches of Garment Workers', Railwaymen's and General Workers' leaders asserting the right of lower-paid workers to press for higher wages.

Premier Attlee himself spoke of "justified" wage raises for lower-paid workers. Then, on the last day of the congress, the arbitration board rejected even the meager raises offered by railway employers to 180,000 workers earning less than £5 a week—a wage on which it is impossible for any family to live in decency. (The nationalized railways "could not afford it" after charging £42,000,000 in their budget for "interest payments"—£37 a year for every worker to the ex-shareholders).

Last summer Cripps himself agreed that devaluation would wreck the government's food-subsidy policy and lead to higher costs. The General Council leaders know this is just as true now as then, and that devaluation gives employers a heaven-sent opportunity to reduce real wages "indirectly." But by gratuitously informing employers that profits can't be cut any more, the leaders at Bridlington burned their boats behind them.

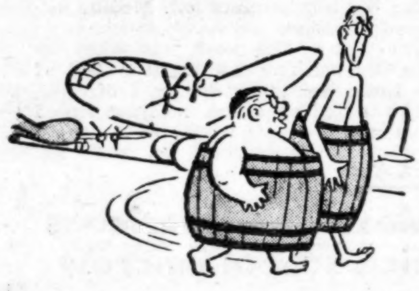
END OF THE ROAD: How long can this alliance between Labor and trade union leaders against the workers' demands be continued? Already railwaymen are threatening action to get their wage increase. Thirty-six unions united in the Confederation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Unions have tabled a claim for £1 a week increase. Seventeen unions in the Federation of Building Trades Workers are considering a similar claim.

Leaders of most of these unions voted for the wage-freeze at Bridlington, but are pressing the claims because otherwise their members would repudiate them. The claims will certainly be refused; what then?

This is the logical end of the road of the Bevin foreign policy, which has cut Britain off from the markets of eastern Europe and the New China. Before the war it was only Soviet orders which kept the British machine-tool industry alive. Today, instead of realizing the significance of that fact, Cripps is wedded to a policy of trying to break into dollar markets in competition with American mass production and in spite of U.S. tariffs; of competing with sweated labor, aided by U.S. capital, in Germany and Japan; and of a £770,000,000 annual expenditure on arms, which the economy cannot bear save by drastic inroads into living standards.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT? Trade unionists fear above all a Tory return to power in the approaching elections. Delegates at Bridlington showed that, to keep Labor in power, they would accept very great sacrifices. The question is whether the rank and file will stand for a repetition of 1931, when Labor's MacDonald accepted the industrialists' formula of wage and social service cuts, or will force a return to the policies for which the British people voted in 1945.

That task was avoided at Bridlington. It cannot be evaded much longer if the British working class is not to suffer the greatest setback in its history.



Daily Worker, London

"Anyway, we fooled those Russians. They thought we couldn't reach an agreement with the Americans."

(Continued from preceding page)

an injunction to prevent the Board of Regents from publishing its "subversive" list.

The injunction was extended while the judge pondered the law's constitutionality. The Teachers Union (CIO) won a court action to stall the inquisition pending Judge Schiricker's decision.

ANOTHER $64 QUESTION: The CIO-TU asked candidates in N.Y. elections how they stood on the law. Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP candidate for N.Y.C. mayor, answered by demanding a special session of the legislature to "wipe this infamous statute off the books." Republican-Liberal-Fusion candidate Newbold Morris also condemned it. The union heard no answer from Mayor William O'Dwyer, Ex-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, or Sen. John Foster Dulles.

CALIFORNIA

Even Henry can talk

THERE were two fronts in the battle for academic freedom on the campus of the University of California.

At the weekend hard-pressed teachers were still fighting against the "loyalty oaths" required of them by the Board of Regents. More than half of the University's employes have refused to sign and the administration is withholding their contracts.

The students won in their sector.

Last year, Henry Wallace was prevented from speaking on the University of California campus by "Rule 17" which barred all "controversial" speakers. Students objected loudly and effectively: "Rule 17" has finally been amended. Controversy is now okay as long as two sides are represented, even if one side has Wallace.

CCNY

Guilty of protest

BECAUSE a student was Jewish, CCNY Prof. William E. Knickerbocker deprived him of a scholastic honor. Another CCNY instructor, William C. Davis, practiced jimcrow in his administration of a residence hall. Knickerbocker was later overruled and Davis kicked out as administrator, but both were allowed to continue teaching.

Last spring, City College students demonstrated against them. Police arrested 16. Last week, Magistrate William E. Ringel found them guilty of disorderly conduct but suspended sentence. He declared darkly that the testimony in the case bore a "strange resemblance" to the Foley Square trial.

SPORTS

Squeakeroo

NEVER before in baseball history had both major leagues gone into the last day of the season with neither pennant race decided. In the words of sports broadcaster Connie Desmond, it was a "squeaker."

The New York Yankees led the American League from the start. (Back in April no expert, not even GUARDIAN's, picked them as pennant contenders.) On July 12 the Boston Red Sox were 12 games behind the Yanks. But last week the Sox and the Yanks were battling for the flag.

In the National League the St. Louis Cardinals, after a ragged start, overhauled the Dodgers and they stayed knotted up to the season's end. In the spring the Cards, like the Yanks, were overlooked as a serious pennant threat. But GUARDIAN on April 18 picked them to win. At the weekend, GUARDIAN's picker—Irving Griman—was still backing the Redbirds. Somewhat unsure, he asked for—and got—Monday off.

Registration Week, Oct. 10-15!

This is post-devaluation London

"Will I get the new coat" . . . "Bread is so high" . . . "There goes that car."

THE WORLD

BRITAIN'S CRISIS

Censure voted down as prices go up

SHORTLY before last week's parliamentary debate on devaluation, the TUC General Council met to determine its policy. It took up "everything under the sun from infantile paralysis to the growing of new roses," according to Sir William Lawther, chief of the miners' union, but not stringent measures to control profits. Britain's workers, who pay a 1½-penny tax on every cigarette smoked and an eightpenny tax on every pint of beer they drink, were aware of the omission.

A BIT THICK, OLD BOY! Cripps, opening the emergency debate in Parliament on the cheapening of the pound, announced a 5% increase in the tax on distributed profits. This was as a sop to Britain's restive workers, to whom devaluation means a sharp cut in real wages. British businessmen were reported "startled" and "astonished." The London **Times** called the new tax—which doesn't touch undistributed profits—"provocative and uncalled for, premature and partisan."

Tight shillings

Cripps said he couldn't raise minimum wages for low-paid workers nor grant food subsidies to keep prices down. He insisted the growing demand for goods in the home market must be quelled. But Labor M.P. Konni Zilliacus, GUARDIAN correspondent, reported:

"Money is already so tight that clothes, for example, were de-rationed because so many people could not buy the amount to which their coupons entitled them. No doubt there will be further relief of this sort, allowing the rich to buy all they want because the workers can no longer afford to buy as much as they need. But the net result, when the process has been carried far enough, will be unemployment owing to the shrinking of domestic purchasing power."

CONFIDENCE: In the crisis debate, Winston Churchill's motion of censure—which, if passed, would have forced a general election—was defeated 350-212. The government's demand for a vote of confidence in its economic policies won 342-5. The five opposition votes were cast by the Labor Independent Group led by Zilliacus. Significant

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was the apparent abstention of about 45 Labor MP's. In a press statement, the Independent group had called for a slash in the arms budget and corporation profits, an end to the cold war and stepped-up trade with socialist countries as the only solution for Britain's economic dilemma.

A tinny sound

Even as Parliament debated, prices of British imports were rising to punch holes in the Cripps argument that devaluation will mean only a 1% increase in the cost of living and that prices of manufactured goods can be held down. Copper, lead, zinc and aluminum prices rose 23 to 27%. The British Ministry of Supply, which sets the pattern for world tin prices by fixing the price of Malay tin, lowered the New York price of Malay tin from $1.03 to 95c a pound, while the price to Britain was raised 31%.

The result is a 2½% rise in the manufacturing cost of each British food can. Housing, electrical, engineering, and other industrial goods will also go up.

Tin illustrated devaluation: U.S. tin manufacturers get a cut in price, which is not likely to be passed on to the U.S. consumer. British tin manufacturers are socked with a price rise which is sure to be paid by the British consumer.

POINT 4

Coca Cola empire takes shape

PRESIDENT Truman's well-publicized Point 4 program to raise the living standards of backward lands was presented to the House Foreign Relations Committee last week by Acting Secretary of State James Webb. He urged Congress to appropriate $35,000,000 for the technical assistance program. Other nations will contribute $50,000,000. A portion of the $85,000,000 will be spent by the UN, the rest by the U.S.

U.S. business journals have called this part of the plan window-dressing. Heart of the plan is the proposal to spur huge private investments abroad by "reducing risks" for investors. In return for the trifling aid granted under the technical assistance program, recipient countries are to sign treaties guaranteeing U.S. investors against expropriation, permitting U.S. businessmen to take profits from their investments in dollars and assuring U.S. business "reasonable" freedom to operate as it likes.

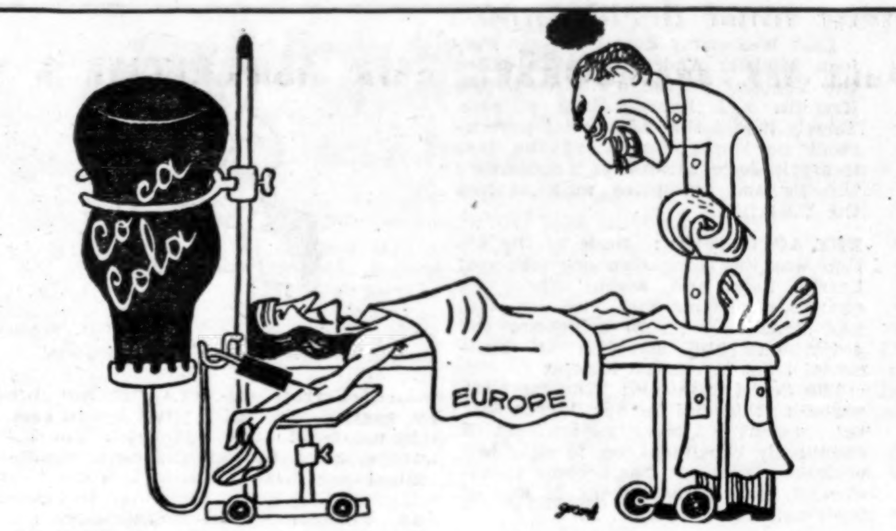
OILY TERMS: While Webb was explaining the plan, Eugene Holman, president of Standard Oil of N.J., endorsed Point 4 enthusiastically before another congressional committee. He wanted no "government intervention" but plenty of government aid in "improving the foreign investment climate." He named as goals free currency convertibility, elimination of "political risks," guarantee of "continuity of government."

In reply to a question about his company's $150,000,000 expansion program in England, Holman casually disclosed that the British government had pledged to Jersey Standard that it would not nationalize the oil industry, and made a "satisfactory" deal with the company on convertibility of the pound.

Dollar wins

Holman's testimony told more than could any treatise about the motive force behind the U.S. drive for devaluation and Point 4. Through devaluation, the U.S. has achieved a long sought goal: a world system of currencies subservient to the dollar.

Devaluation puts a cutrate price on enterprises U.S. business wants to buy abroad, and guarantees depressed wages and speedup. The "free convertibility" that buusiness demands—free exchange, for example, of the pound for the dollar—will mean U.S. firms can take profits out of foreign countries in dollars.



U.S. EMPIRE: With the recent British agreement to open the empire to U.S. capital, this adds up to the shattering of the sterling bloc, major obstacle to U.S. dominion over the economic affairs of the capitalist (including the colonial and semi-colonial) world.

To U.S. workers, Point 4 meant a sharpening of the trade war in some fields, the threat of wage cuts and greater unemployment. Biggest danger is the incentive to U.S. companies to open branch plants abroad, where wages are low, and close their plants at home.

France for sale

France, where foreign investors already have permission to withdraw profits, offers a preview of Point 4's operations. Devaluation of the franc has made France cheap for Americans. Last week GUARDIAN's Stanley Karnow reported from Paris the formation of a U.S.-French financial group to funnel dollars into France and her colonies, from Morocco to Viet-Nam. Karnow wrote:

"U.S. corporations envisage moving factories to France with the plan of supplying European markets with products made here. Standard Oil will prospect some 3,000,000 acres in southwest France. International Harvester, with imported parts, technicians and know-how, expects to have a $200,000,000 tractor plant at Saint Dizier by 1951. Allis Chalmers will build tractor assembly plants."

KING COKE: "The Coca Cola interests found distribution fronts in old established French wine companies, and will send the syrup around Europe from their own factory in Marseilles.

"The coke office works in the shadow of a map of Europe variegated in several colors corresponding not to the territorial limits of countries but to the future stages of Coca Cola development. Eventually the Marseilles plant will replace U.S. syrup exports to Switzerland and Italy."

UNITED NATIONS

Mighty seats: who'll get them?

ON the platform at Flushing Meadows is a shiny new $5,000 rostrum which automatically flashes time-limit warnings at windy speakers. It was donated by International Business Machines, Inc. Awed by it, perhaps, General Assembly delegates wound up their preliminary speeches last week and got down to business.

Excitement over the Soviet atomic explosion had given way to sober analysis as committees adopted their agendas. Control of the atom was far down the list. At the top were China, Greece, Security Council elections and the Soviet peace proposals.

CHINA OR KUOMINTANG: Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chiang Kai-shek's delegate, formally accused the Soviet Union of threatening China's integrity and violating the friendship treaty of 1945. He played down the fact that the Chinese people are defeating Chiang.

Andrei Vishinsky didn't. Citing the U.S. White Paper on Chiang's corruption, he derided the "Kuomintang delegate's" desperate bid to save a regime discredited even by its old friends. To the U.S. delegation's embarrassment, the White Paper seemed likely to be a best-seller at Lake Success for weeks to come.

Ticklish question

Eyes were fixed apprehensively on the strategic Security Council seats. The new Chinese People's Republic might soon seek to change the voting balance by demanding the seat now held by Nationalist China. Marshal Tito was out for the seat usually reserved for the East European group of states. Yugoslavia's announcement that it was a candidate against Czechoslovakia, the Soviet nominee, was the first real evidence that Tito was burning his bridges.

(Continued on following page)

Hitler was a piker

New German parliament gets a demand for Alsace-Lorraine

As briefly reported last week, the new West German "democratic" parliament set up by the Western allies at Bonn started off with demands for "return" of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland—Hitler's war cry when he marched into that country in 1938. Below our correspondent reports the first session more fully.

By Emil Carlebach

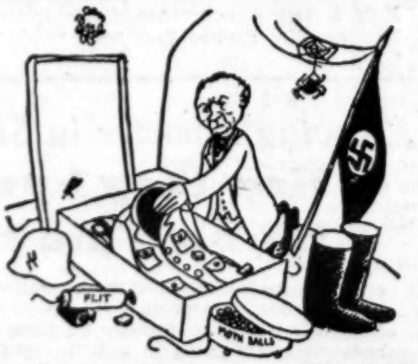
BONN, GERMANY

WHEN the correspondent of the conservative Stockholm **Svenska Dagbladet** reported the first general debate of the West German parliament in Bonn, his editors wired him to ask whether the things he reported really happened. In Stockholm they could not believe at first that they did.

The right-wing majority in parliament elected Theodor Heuss President. In a newspaper article in 1939, Heuss glorified the "blitz" victory over Poland and said that the "stupidities of 1914"—the protection of non-combatants in enemy territory—"must not be repeated." He also collaborated with Dr. Goebbels on the periodical **Das Reich.**

Dr. Konrad Adenauer was elected Chancellor. He announced that the policy of his government would be irrevocably anti-Soviet, anti-Polish and anti-Czech, and bemoaned that Germany could not participate in the Atlantic Pact without an army.

Adenauer's Finance Minister is Dr. Schaeffer. General Patton kicked Schaeffer out in 1945 because he actively aided Hitler's assumption of power.



Action, Paris

ADENAUER: MEIN KAMPHOR

THESE CHARMING PEOPLE: Deputy Ewers of the German Party, one of the parties in the government coalition, insulted the German republican flag and demanded its replacement by the old imperial banner. Another member of the German Party is Hitler Youth Colonel Rehmer, whom Hitler promoted to general for betraying the anti-Nazi rebellion of 1944.

When Social Democrat Loebe commemorated the victims of the Hitler dictatorship, members of the right-wing parties in the government remained in their seats.

Echoing Deputy Ewers' demand for a new "Anschluss" with Austria, Deputy Seelos of the Bavarian Party also asked for a "strong German power to achieve order in the Danube area." Deputy Loritz, who demanded for West Germany a large chunk of Czechoslovakia, had criminal proceedings pending against him at election time; they were dropped on orders of U.S. Military Government.

HUNGRY ARYANS: For the National Rights Party, Deputy Leuchtgens demanded the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine. Deputy Richter, a "denazified" former member of the pro-Hitler Henlein Party in the Sudetenland, demanded "Danzig, Memel and other German territories in the East" as well as part of Czechoslovakia. He said his party would never recognize a peace treaty which "leaves the German East to the murder gangs of Beirut, Gottwald and Zapotocky" (Czech and Polish leaders).

When Communist leader Max Reimann said his party recognized the German frontiers set by the Potsdam agreement in order to prevent another war, Parliamentary President Koehler (Christian Democratic Union) refused to let him continue. Chancellor Adenauer previously tried to prevent Reimann's speech by bringing two former soldiers, one of them an SS man, into the chamber. They said they were former prisoners in Russia and touched off a tumultous demonstration by the government faithful.

On the day the Adenauer government was formed, the Moscow **New Times** said it could be compared with the Von Papen government of 1932 which killed the German republic and boosted Hitler into power. Eight days later, Social Democrat leader Schumacher said the same thing in parliament. Three days later, the conservative **Svenska Dagbladet** repeated it.

The Communists are relatively happy that the government showed its hand so early in the game.

(Continued from preceding page)

In the present international atmosphere the question of the East European seat was ticklish. Shortly after Yugoslav Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj had attacked Russia in a major speech, the U.S. threw its support to Yugoslavia's bid. But Britain declared for the Czechs. (Next day a five-year Anglo-Czech trade and financial agreement was announced in London).

EDVARD KARDELJ
Grounds for divorce?

CONCILIATION AGAIN: It looked like another long trip to nowhere on the Greek border issue until Australia proposed a new conciliation effort. Top UN officials were asked to talk again with Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, try to come up with a solution by Oct. 17.

PEACE ON AGENDA: U.S. Delegate Warren Austin called Soviet peace proposals an "olive branch surrounded by poisonous thorns." The suggestion for a five-power peace pact finally got on the agenda, however. Vishinsky politely thanked Austin for not opposing discussion of it.

U.S.S.R.-YUGOSLAVIA

End of a friendship

ON April 11, 1945, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia met in the Kremlin and signed a 20-year treaty of friendship. It pledged them to "sincere collaboration to insure peace," and declared that "neither power will conclude any alliance or join in any conference directed against the other."

Last Wednesday Soviet Deputy Foriegn Minister Andrei Gromyko called the Yugoslav charge d'affaires to the Kremlin and handed him a note. Tersely it said that the Soviet government no longer considered the 1945 treaty in force because of Yugoslavia's "hostile and disruptive work against the U.S.S.R."

THE ACCUSATION: Basis of the action was the Hungarian conviction of Laszlo Rajk and seven others on charges of plotting with Yugoslav, U.S. and British agents to overthrow the government and establish an anti-Soviet front in eastern Europe.

The Soviet note said: "The facts revealed at this trial further showed that the present Yugoslav government is completely dependent on foreign imperialist circles and has become transformed into an instrument of war of their aggressive policy. . . ."

Death by assent

To the Budapest judges who had earlier sentenced him to death, former Hungarian Foreign Minister Rajk said: "I consider the sentence justified." He and his co-defendants had nodded agreement for six days to testimony of their conspiracy. Two besides Rajk were condemned to die.

Marshal Tito immediately called the trial "a plot against Yugoslavia." His formal note to Hungary charged a Cominform conspiracy to "harass and provoke" the Yugoslavs.

Before the week was out, Hungary had expelled ten Yugoslav diplomats as spies, and Belgrade had shipped nine Hungarians home. On Friday, Hungary renounced her own treaty of friendship with Yugoslavia.

SPAIN

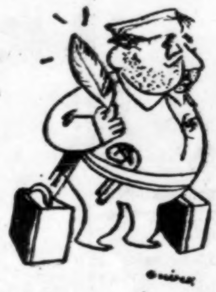
To Franco, with love

"Marouk (May he be blessed). And we hope they can keep him there. . . ." Al Sayeh *(Arab paper published in the U.S.), commenting on Abdullah's visit to Spain.*

THE tourist season is on in Spain. No sooner had British-backed King Abdullah (of the Hashemite Kingdom) left, than in trooped six U.S. congressmen—all Democrats—followed by Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me.)

"We would feel very honored," said Rep. James P. Richards of S.C., their spokesman, "if we were able to see General Franco." Away fishing, Franco kept them waiting several days.

PAT & THE ATOM: Already in Spain was another Franco fan, Sen. Patrick A. McCarran (D-Nev.) "It has been suggested," he said, "that Spain has a fascist form of government. The U.S. recognizes a Communist government—Russia—and communism is worse than fascism." He asked for a loan to Franco and an exchange of ambassadors.



Front, Brussels
Old timer, ready to sign up.

Latest to join Franco's lobby in Congress is Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) He said that Spain ought to be invited into the community of nations prepared to fight communism, and that "there is great strategic value in having the friendship of Spain."

Reported discovery of new uranium deposits in Spain is being used as a selling point in Franco's favor. Uranium is the element from which atom bombs are made.

CHINA

Stars on the flag

ARCHITECTS of the Chinese People's Republic at Peking last week considered the design for a new flag—red field with a yellow star in upper left, surrounded by four smaller stars. The big stars symbolized Communist Party leadership, smaller ones the workers, farmers, small business men and "national capitalists."

Chou En-lai, second to Mao Tse-tung in political leadership, told the delegates China would be a "union of all revolutionary classes" rather than strive immediately for the Soviet goal, the abolition of classes.

HELPFUL WARLORDS: Liberation armies were advancing steadily west and south. Gen. Ma Hung-kwei, warlord of Ningsia Province at the western end of Inner Mongolia, couldn't be found. Rumor had him in Nationalist Chungking while Communist armies marched toward his capital and into neighboring Suiyuan Province.

But Ma's brother stayed in Ningsia City and turned it over to the Communists; he arranged for the surrender of 11 other top Nationalist commanders. The rest of the province quickly surrendered.

In Sinkiang, on the road to Turkestan and the Soviet Union, ex-Nationalist Gen. Fu Tso-yi helped liberate the important city of Hami. Gen. Fu had earlier served to deliver Peking. The advance on Canton was picking up speed.

PEACE

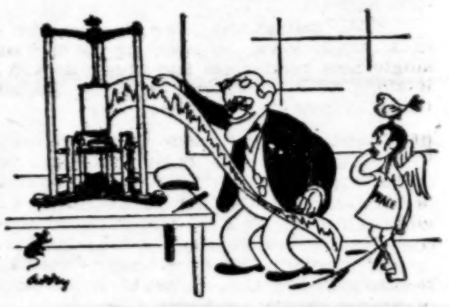
They can't come

DESPITE the Soviet atom bomb, peace was still unpopular with the State Dept. Visas were denied to Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican trade union leader, and Michel Quatrepointe of the General Confederation of Labor in France. They were invited to attend the National Labor Conference for Peace in Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 1 and 2.

Expected for the conference were 1,500 union labor delegates from 35 states. A mass meeting scheduled for Saturday night was to be addressed by Henry A. Wallace, Merton Scott of the Five Year Meeting of Friends (Quakers), Fred Stover of the Iowa Farmers Union and Ewart Guinier of the CIO United Public Workers. Paul Robeson was to arrive on Sunday. Advance ticket sales indicated an attendance of 4,500.

Contest

In 72 countries around the world celebrations would also be taking place on Oct. 2, newly named International Peace Day. In France people were given ballots with the words: "I vote for peace because . . ." The people filled in their reason and forwarded them to the government. No box tops were necessary. The prize was peace.



Franc-Tireur, Paris
"Please, sir, hasn't your machine registered a peacequake?"

Roving reporter in Slovakia

How they humanize labor at the big Bata shoe works

By Richard A. Yaffe

BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"YOUR tobacco looks a little old around the edges," I said to the young agronomist at Janikov Dvor, a state farm about six miles over mud holes from this capital of Slovakia. We were standing at the barn watching women string the broad golden leaves for hanging and sweating.

Janikov Dvor was rather primitive; electrification had not yet come and much of the work was being done with real horsepower and manpower. The last of the crop was in, save for late potatoes and spinach, and the men were already preparing for the winter. The 1,177-acre farm has been under state control since the liberation, and all but 197 acres were producing efficiently despite the lack of machines and current.

There was something else missing, too. That's why I had made the remark about the dog-eared tobacco. "You waited too long to get it in," I said.

"Yes," the agronomist replied. "We haven't got the manpower we need around here. How about sending us some of your unemployed?"

END OF A MYTH: The day before, on my way to Bratislava, I had stopped off at Gottwaldov, which used to be called Zlin, to look at the Svit shoe works, which used to be called Bata. I wanted especially to see this assembly-line shoe factory because I remembered reading in a U.S. newspaper that it wasn't doing so well under state management.

Svit sprawls over several miles of Moravian countryside, with a 16-story administration building dominating the landscape—all attesting to founder Thomas Bata's admiration for American methods, including union-busting. He had started progressively enough, not only allowing but actually calling in unions. That didn't last long. In 1922 Thomas Bata went to have a look at the emerging American assembly-line economy and came back to Czechoslovakia with new ideas—belt-line production and out with the trade unions.

COMPANY-UNION BUG: That lasted until 1937, when Thomas' son Jan got the bug to become a statesman. Prague couldn't quite swallow his open-shop conditions, so he brought in company unions and permitted company-controlled political action. He called in his managers and told them: "You will head the Social Democrats, you will organize the National Democrats, you will form a Farmers Party," and so on.

It's not that way now. The workers are 100% organized in the Revolutionary Trade Union movement, all 52,000 of them. Sixty percent belong to the Communist Party.

HUMANIZING WORK: I couldn't help thinking of Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times." It's certainly the most efficient way of making shoes, but also deadly monotonous. The Czechoslovak government recognizes this, so "humanization of labor" has been instituted—more workers on the belt so that one can go to the toilet or retire for a smoke without halting production.

Workers are paid on a piecework system—not on their own production alone, but on that of a team. This means that one who is a bit slower than his mates doesn't suffer. Another "humanization" aid is a chain of schools for the advancement of workers—those for the unskilled who want to learn a skill, and those for technicians who want to improve their work.

TRUTH WILL OUT: About that U.S. article I read: production figures have reached prewar levels despite great air-raid damage which has not yet been entirely repaired. This means Svit is making around 1,100,000 pairs of shoes a week. The Two-Year Plan was fulfilled three months early, and the goal for the Five-Year Plan stresses improvement of quality above quantity.

Gottwaldov, the town where Svit workers live, is a lovely city of 70,000 nestling among rolling hills. Rows of modern apartment buildings are going up, each with a nursery where working mothers can park their kids with experts.

Report to readers

Just sign on the dotted line . . .

THE next issue of NATIONAL GUARDIAN will be numbered Vol. I, No. 52. This means that when it rolls off the press, we will have completed our first full year of publication.

A year ago a whole lot of very estimable people said it couldn't be done—and shouldn't be tried. We of the GUARDIAN differed, and so did a most encouraging chunk of the progressive public in this country, when we broached the idea to them in a preview edition.

So here we are, winding up Vol. I, with 125,000 weekly readers instead of the 5,000 we started out with—and the impulse is to feel pretty cocky about it.

Actually, we intend to curb that impulse.

The fact is that, in the case of a non-advertising publication like the GUARDIAN, even 125,000 readers are not nearly enough to insure our future.

OUR ultimate aim, as we explained last May when we began to lower the price of the paper, is a $1 a year publication. At that figure, we must double our present 125,000 circulation, paid up, to be sure of being around year after year. If we were to become a penny weekly—which is something to consider for the future—we should require a minimum of 500,000 weekly paid circulation.

For the present, however, let's stick to the $1 a year concept, which we are instituting as an anniversary discount rate with the here-avowed intention of making it permanent if and when we have sufficient circulation in sight to do so.

It is an extremely simple but arresting fact that if every reader of these paragraphs pauses at this point and writes down the name and address of one new reader, on the following dotted line . . .

....

. . . the GUARDIAN will have exactly twice as many readers as at present, in as little time as it takes for you to mail us the above name and for us to cut a mailing stencil.

Of course this is a strictly Utopian idea, because not everybody has a pencil handy — or have you? If so, let's go over that again:

YOU, personally, can double the GUARDIAN's circulation in a single week, by sending us the name and address of one, single new reader on the above dotted line. As for the $1, send it along with the name or let us bill you for it. You can collect from the new reader if you like.

IF YOUR name happens to be Ernest Sadler of Joplin, Mo. . . . or Emil Kopac of Oshkosh, Neb. . . . or John J. O'Neill Jr. of Bay City, Mich. . . . or Rachel Fossett of San Francisco . . . or Matilda Bobby Graff of Miami . . . or Linton Jahr of Neillsville, Wis. . . . or Don Matchan of Valley City, N.D. . . . or T. S. Behre of New Orleans . . . or Ernest Seeman of Erwin, Tenn. . . . or Norman Wong of Los Angeles . . . or George Curry of Martin's Ferry, O. . . . or Morris Freeman of Philadelphia . . . or Alvena Secker of River Edge, N.J. . . . or any one of a thousand others we could list if we had space—the odds are that the dotted line above is already filled in and you're working on the coupon below. These folks have already sent us anywhere from a dozen to a hundred or more new readers each. And they are still working at it.

For a bigger and better GUARDIAN, for you and your new readers as well, we on our part promise expansion to 16 pages from time to time, beginning with a special campaign issue next week; a whiter, better grade of paper for which we are out shopping right now; more and more community news of America; good, bright writing; enjoyable, meaningful artists; added departments; and steadfast adherence to the progressive program of peace, security and abundance for America and the world.

ONE thing we do not promise is to stop plugging for more and more circulation. We'll be around again next week and in Vol II, No. 1, and thereafter, still singing the now familiar refrain:

Yours for a million Guardian readers,

John T. McManus

Books for children

What to buy and how to buy

By Ralph Peterson

WITH the observation that children's books cost far too much to make them available to lower income families, here are a few tips on buying:

1. Read every book carefully to be sure it contains no racial or religious prejudice or other misinformation.

2. If you have more than one child, don't buy books listed as fit for specific age groupings, but buy books that have a wider spread. The kids can tackle them together even before some of them are ready to understand, and "grow into" the whole meaning.

3. Buy books for your child one at a time. If you have more than one child and can't afford a book for each, buy one and specify that it is "community property."

4. Physical considerations are important to a child. Be sure the binding is sturdy, the cover attractive, the print large and clear and the illustrations coherent. Too many juveniles are written with an eye only to parent reception.

5. Most so-called "teen-age" books aren't worth buying. They'll be wasted because the kids are too busy exploring.

6. Teach children something about taking care of books, and encourage them to share, lend and even give their books to playmates.

Some suggestions

Anyone thinking now (it's not too early) of Christmas selections might try these, with the publisher's age-appeal guess included; remember, it's often wrong.

TOPS FOR ALL: Hildegarde Hawthorne's splendid juvenile biography of Thomas Paine, **His Country Was the World** (Longmans Green, $2.50), is first-rate for all. She makes the story of the staymaker who became the great pamphleteer for American freedom become exciting and meaningful.

FAMOUS TUBA: George Kleinsinger and Paul Tripp have written the companion piece to the popular record album. **Tubby the Tuba** (Vanguard, $2, 3 to 6) contains the adventures of the humanized horn which works its way up the hard way. Beautifully illustrated by George Maas.

TURTLE ANTICS: A chestnut among juveniles on the turtle theme is in print again in Al Graham's dashing **Timothy Turtle** (Viking, $2.50, all ages). It's wholesome, funny—but never silly.

DOWN TO SEA: The inevitable salt-water tang is admirably provided by David William Moore's **The End of Black Dog** (Crowell, $2.75, 9 to 12) which goes well beyond Long John Silver with later fictions about Treasure Island. The violence is believable but doesn't glorify sadism or greed.

TALES FROM JAPAN: Yoshiko Uchida's **The Dancing Kettle** (Harcourt, Brace, $2.25) comprises 14 authentic folk stories from Japan, most of them in print for the first time in this country. Richard Jones' illustrations are a major asset.

TVA INSPIRATION: John R. Tunis' **Son of the Valley** (Morrow, $2.50, 12 and up) is an unusual juvenile. With sympathy and thoroughness, Tunis makes a real tale of the story of young Johnny Heiskell and his family before and under TVA. It gives your child a chance to understand the great liberal experiment before the newspapers get at him with the cry of "anarchy."

CALENDAR

NEW YORK

Annual Autumn Dinner of Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Thurs., Oct. 6, at Hotel Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 76th St. Speakers include Prof. Philip Morrison, atomic scientist; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois; Jennings Perry, GUARDIAN columnist; Mary Van Kleeck, Corliss Lamont and Dr. John Kingsbury. Contact Council, 114 E. 32d St., N. Y., for tickets.

Young people's courses for "fun and know-how" at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Av., N. Y., now registering. For ages 3 to 5, Tues. morning courses in dancing, music, modeling, drama, folksinging and story telling. Similar courses for 5 to 11 year olds on Saturdays. Classes start Oct. 4 and 8.

•

MIDWEST

Chicago: Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson is guest of honor at reception tea sponsored by Women's Comm. of Progressive Party, Sat., Oct. 8, 1:30 p.m. in Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan Av. Mrs. Robeson speaks on "Loyalty Lost & Found."

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WEST COAST

San Pedro, Calif.: Rummage sale, Saturday, Oct. 8, in the 200 block on Sixth St., sponsored by Women's Auxiliary of the ILWU. Members and friends urged to donate usable clothing (P.O. Box 586, San Pedro).

DOLLAR STRETCHER

This week, Dollar Stretcher reports on products tested by Consumers Union, publisher of **Consumer Reports,** *38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y.*

Large-picture television

LARGER picture size definitely increases television enjoyment, but the cost is high and there is likelihood of changes which would make new sets desirable. Consumers Union tested one "Protelgram" set which projects a picture as large as 3 ft. x 4 ft. on to a wall or screen, but the picture from this set (the Fisher TLG-100, $595) was rather dim and appeared to lack the sharpness of direct view sets.

At the top of the acceptable list was RCA-Victor 8-T-270, $496.85 (now discontinued, and the manufacturer claims it is substantially the same as the new 9-T-270, $396.63). Others high on the list included the Admiral 24C15, $301.95, and the Stromberg Carlson TS-125-HM, $375.78.

Rug and upholstery cleaners

OF 19 brands tested, 13 were found not acceptable either because they contained soap or other substances which may harm woolen fibers or left a sticky residue which would hold dirt as the rugs become resoiled.

Home rug shampooing is difficult and its economy should be weighed against the convenience and superior job possible with professional equipment at a cleaning plant. If you decide to do it at home, use a safe detergent and pick a clear, dry day. Make sure the rug is colorfast by trying the shampoo in an inconspicuous place. Vacuum the rug well. Make up a quantity of suds. Wash a foot-square section at a time, overlapping. Apply the suds with a soft-bristled scrubbing brush, using a minimum of water. Rinse with damp (not wet) cloths.

Dreft was found the cheapest and best detergent for rugs. It was also good for upholstery. Other cleaners listed as acceptable include Des-Tex Foam, O'Cedar Upholstery & Rug Cleaner and Vapoo Upholstery & Rug Shampoo.

Watching the oil burner

WITH the onset of the heating season, oil burner owners should think about how to keep their burners working safely and efficiently. There are two types of maintenance: annual items which many home owners can attend to themselves, and a complete checkup which requires a service man. Annual checkup and maintenance should include: lubricate burner motor property; check flues or boiler for soot; check entire system for small oil leaks; check oil strainer. Get a small efficient flame.

When your burner is four or five years old, and every three or four years thereafter, call in a service man for a thorough examination.

Enter the following subscriptions to NATIONAL GUARDIAN at the special anniversary rate of $1 for a full year.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Farm and labor come to the fair --- together

"THE big wheels who work the workers farm the farmers, too."

With this bit of horse-sense for their basic text, unionists of Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., and many another city in the midwestern farmbelt have been sending teams through the countryside, to meet with farmers' groups and to knock on farmhouse doors in the greatest farm-labor unity drive in modern U.S. history.

SOME CHANGES MADE: This summer the CIO United Packinghouse Workers stepped up the drive. At more than 50 county fairs in Iowa the union set up Farmer-Labor booths, passed out hundreds of thousands of copies of printed literature, talked to tens of thousands of farmers.

WHAT IT ADDS UP TO: The unions involved have a specific purpose. "When the fairs are over," writes Clive Knowles, UPWA director of farm work, "UPWA locals will have broadened their contacts with friendly farmers in almost every county. This fall and winter UPWA local union committees will organize joint farmer-labor committees to discuss candidates and issues in next year's elections.

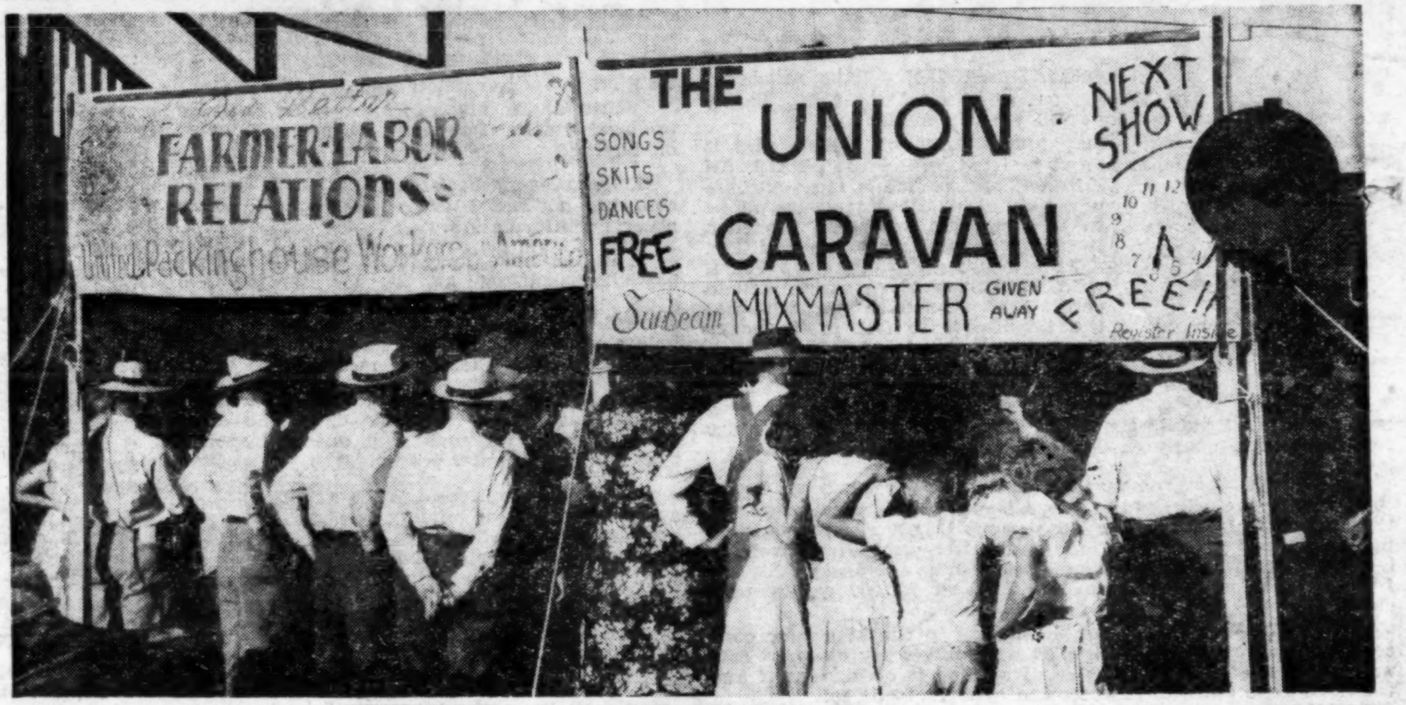
"It all adds up to rebuilding the national farmer-labor-small business team that made possible the social advances won under the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This time it's going to be built so solid and strong that big business will never again be able to split and divide farmer from worker in America."

A NEW ALLIANCE: Results of this patient, careful, persistent work are already coming in. This summer, at a seven-state meeting, there was born the Midwest Farmer-Labor Alliance. Its executive secretary is Homer Ayres, former farm relations director of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, one of the first to form a farm relations department.

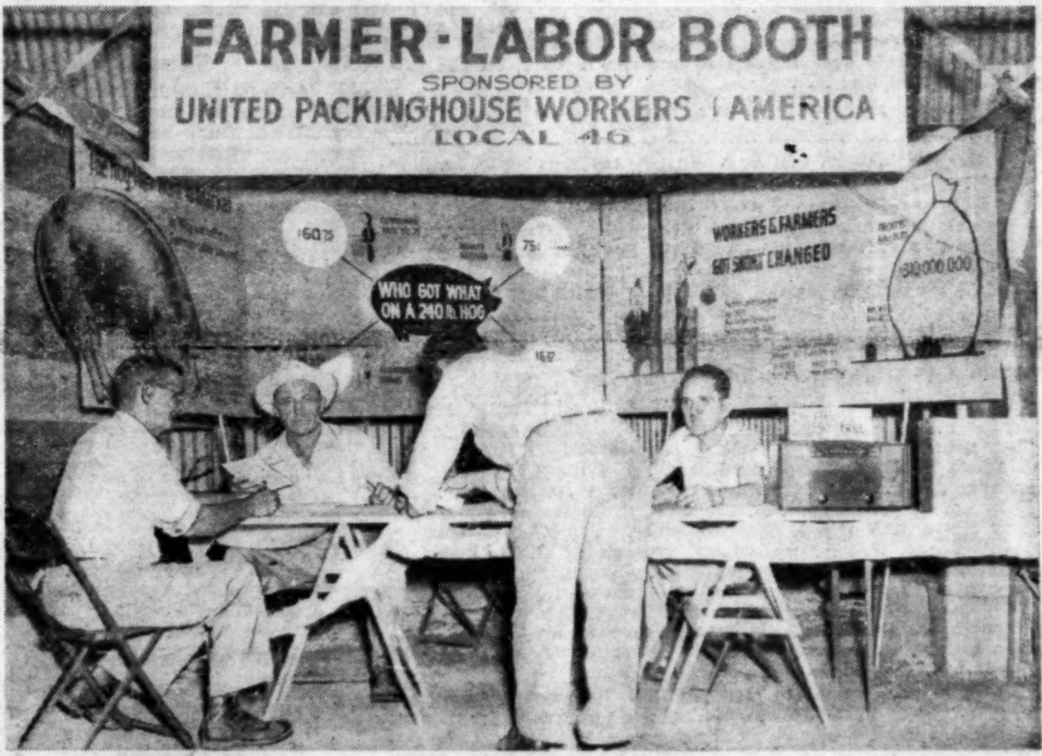
In June the Democrats staged a farm meeting in Des Moines, dangled before farmers the Brannan Plan which they themselves had let die in the 81st Congress. Then they set afoot a couple of moves to revive the old Nonpartisan League to back Harry Truman's "Fair Deal."

DOWN WITH SOCIALISM! Last weekend the Republicans went west to Sioux City for a two-day farm conference. At its end they still had no farm program. But they were sure of two things: they were against the Brannan Plan—("socialism," they called it)—and, as the Sioux City Register reported, they "came out swinging sledge hammers against a farmer-labor alliance in the 1950 congressional campaign."

But meantime the Iowa Farmers Union at its annual convention voted unanimously to back the new Midwest Farm-Labor Alliance.



Pictures: "Packinghouse Worker"


FARMER-LABOR BOOTH
SPONSORED BY
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS AMERICA
LOCAL 46
WHO GOT WHAT ON A 240 lb. HOG
$60.75
75¢
WORKERS & FARMERS GOT SHORT CHANGED
$30,000,000

Inside a union booth at an Iowa county fair. On the wall is the story of the big hog that went to market: the consumer paid too much; the worker and the farmer both got too little; the big packers made millions out of all three.

Farmers with their wives and kids crowd a Nebraska county fair booth set up by the CIO Packinghouse Workers to promote farmer-labor unity in the Midwest. One farmer admitted: "I always thought you fellows were responsible for high prices."

Packinghouse workers rally in front of a Waterloo, Ia., plant. These men and women, many of them farm-born themselves, have helped cement farmer-labor unity through the midwest farm belt, bringing both Democrats and Republicans on the run to keep their hold on the crucial farm vote in the 1950 elections.

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